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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Geneva Faces Triple Crisis

Whole World Will Feel Acts

Gen. Ma Exposes Japan's Plan

Germany Reduces Hitler Army

Spain Observes Anniversary

GENEVA sends out what is in effect an SOS to the thinking people of the world. It believes the effect of things which must be done in this critical moment upon the future of nations cannot be overestimated. Three problems seemingly of the most intense gravity wait at the door—not singly, but together. The world's representative statesmen must rescue collapsing eastern Europe and save the vast amounts of capital from many countries invested there, must immediately find a way to conciliate disagreeing disarmament views into one compromise plan, and must discover how to enforce the world's obligation to respect the Kellogg pact and the League Covenant in the Orient. These grave-faced statesmen realize that the responsibility for what they will do is like the effect of what they will do—it is shared with them by all men. Therefore they place upon every man and woman the demand that they help as best they may—help find true light to guide today's imperiled footsteps in right paths.

¶ Premier André Tardieu returns to Paris, where Secretary of State Stimson is due to arrive en route to Geneva. The two officials will go into conference at once in the effort to break the threatened deadlock on disarmament. Support of America's definite proposals for abolishing major defensive weapons grows steadily among the nations' delegates. But it is felt the French cannot agree until a graceful method has been found for disposing of their unpopular proposal of an armed League force. The press in France and the United States is re-echoing the heated debate at Geneva. Tolerance and kindliness are besought—while the two chiefs meeting in Paris seek calmly for the right way out.

¶ Manchuria develops a ripping romance of war. Gen. Ma Chan-shan, who led the Chinese in Manchuria against the invading Japanese and then deserted to become War Minister in the Manchu puppet state, rejoins China's fighting forces with a startling story. His heart has remained true to his country; he has merely been playing the spy. He will now furnish the League of Nations with Japan's full plans for retaining Manchuria, for fighting Soviet Russia with its armies and the United States, if necessary, with its navy. Chinese leaders are thunderstruck, but credulous. Yesterday General Ma was China's chief traitor. Today he is asked to deliver the all-important papers. Tomorrow—if he can deliver—China will be heaping honors on its tallest hero.

¶ Germany disbands Adolf Hitler's 400,000 storm troops with little disorder or resistance. Infantry, cavalry, navy, flying corps, ambulance squads, training schools, and quartermaster division are dispersed. More than 35,000 paid men are found living in barracks. An interesting reason is whispered to account for the lack of any real opposition by the Hitlerites to the break-up of their costly war machine—the presidential election has left their war chest empty.

¶ New Zealand sees Auckland struggling with serious riots. Civil service employees on parade are joined by the unemployed and wild scenes and property damage follow. The city government calls on citizens to volunteer in its defense. The trouble traces back to a now familiar source of unhappiness—economy taking a tuck in public pay.

¶ Britain sees the number of unemployed persons going down. March found 133,000 more persons at work than in February. There are still 2,567,332 who are on no pay roll unless the Government's, but that is fewer by 330,000 than last September. The British worker does a little whistling. He is still in the woods, but he likes the way he is headed—out, not in.

¶ Spain celebrates the first anniversary of the Republic. At dusk the grounds of the once Royal Palace glow with fireworks—marking the hour when, one year ago, Alfonso XIII was slipping away into exile. President Niceto Alcala Zamora and the Cabinet are dined by Premier Manuel Azana. Some smiling diner puts a question which no other smiling diner seems able to answer—What other new state emerging out of an absolute monarchy ever went so far in so short a time?

¶ Washington sees Japanese Ambassador Debuchi join the George Washington Bicentennial Commission in celebrating the blossoming of the Japanese cherry trees in Potomac Park. Tokyo donated the 3000 trees in 1912 and the first were planted by Mrs. William Howard Taft and Viscountess Chinda. The blossoms in unusual profusion are seen as marking international friendship with an indescribable touch—"With an immortal caress."

Check Is Advocated On Norwegian Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oslo, Norw.

LEGISLATION to protect the privacy of individuals involved in lawsuits in Norway from the aggressive incursions of press publicity was urged by Mr. Leif S. Rode, advocate, in a lecture delivered to the Solicitors' Society here.

His proposals would require newspapers to make restitution not only for direct financial loss, but also for mental suffering and injury to character. He advocates that where an accusation regarding an individual's private affairs is published in the press, the paper concerned should not be permitted to free itself of liability to prosecution simply by proving the truth of its statements. He also asks that a greater number of trials be held behind closed doors.

Reich Decree Bans Hitler Storm Troops

Private Army Declared to Menace Domestic and Foreign Peace

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, April 14—Herr Adolf Hitler's Brown Shirt army—the military division of the National Socialist Party, comprising 400,000 men—today is being suppressed by the German Government.

A decree signed by President von Hindenburg last night prohibits the Fascist military organization under Article 48 of the Constitution which empowers the President to take steps to preserve peace and order. The action followed a conference of the state Minister of Interior Affairs with federal officials yesterday. The Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, delayed his trip to Geneva in order to attend.

It is emphasized by the Government that the order is not aimed against the National Socialists as a political party but that the nation can no longer tolerate the existence of a private army which threatens domestic peace. The Government indicates that it must consolidate peace at home in order to strengthen negotiations on reparations and international finance. It says the present year will require drastic measures of economy and must take steps to forestall the possibility of any outbreaks.

Drilled, But Without Guns

The decree prohibits the storm troops and auxiliary safety squads, intelligence divisions, reserve and motor detachments, cavalry, navy, flying corps, ambulance squads, training schools and quartermaster's division. This Hitler army is organized on the same plan as the regular army. It is highly drilled but not equipped with guns, and includes 30,000 to 50,000 paid men living in barracks. These are to be closed by the police as soon as the men can find other living quarters. Salaried storm troop men are to receive temporary state subsistence payment.

A supplementary enforcement decree issued by Gen. Wilhelm Groener, Reich Minister of the Interior and Defense, called even for confiscation of the storm troops' buttons and flags.

Herr Hitler made an effort to prevent the decree. He came to Berlin yesterday and assured the Government of his legal intentions. The Hitlerites charge that the Government's action is political. They say the Prussian election April 24 promises heavy Fascist gains. It is inferred that the Government is dissolving the storm troops now because the Fascists will be strong enough to prevent this after the election.

States Requested Action

The action of the Government is somewhat similar to the banning of the Red Front Communist army following riots in Berlin in May, 1929. The Communist army then numbered 200,000. The organization is maintained under cover but the membership is now very small.

The Government points out serious breaches of the peace by Fascist squads in recent months. Many large states in the Reich requested federal action to dissolve the storm troops. Brunswick, which is under Fascist control, dissented. Neustelitz has appealed to the Federal Council against dissolution.

Hold Stock, Don't Sell, Smoot Urges

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—An appeal for holders of stocks to keep them rather than liquidating at present prices was voiced in the Senate today by Senator Reed Smoot, chairman of the Finance Committee.

Senator Smoot said he wanted to say to the American people that "if there is any way you can hold onto your stocks, hold them, because there is more intrinsic value back of all of them than they have shown on the market today."

He cited an unnamed stock which he said is selling on the New York Stock Exchange for $4.50, although "actually in cash and goods the stock is worth $40."

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TWENTY-YEAR DEBT HOLIDAY URGED BY SMITH

Former Governor Also Issues Veiled Threat to Roosevelt

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 14—Democratic politics was stripped down to realities at the mobilization of party leaders at the annual Jefferson Day gathering here. At the same time a proposal advanced for a 20-year debt holiday may have important after effects on party policies.

Two events were outstanding in the course of the crowded sessions in which party leaders without exception expressed complete confidence in the prospect of Democratic success in the coming presidential election. One was the absence of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, the leading present contender for the party nomination; the other was the veiled attack upon Governor Roosevelt by former Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, himself an aspirant for the nomination.

Added to the complexities of the situation established by these events was a frank and outspoken declaration by Mr. Smith that the United States would never be able to collect its European debts, that a 20-year extension should be granted, and that meanwhile the debtor nations would be credited with 25 per cent of their purchases from the United States against these debts. Calculations proved that if the Smith debt plan were adopted, and if the normal rate of American exports continued, the debt of England would be eliminated, and others drastically curtailed, by the expiration of the period of grace.

Mr. Baker's Eulogy

Two other events occurred which turned what had been forecast as a normal political "harmony gathering" into something approaching a historical occasion. One was the reappearance of Mr. Newton D. Baker in the rôle of defender of Woodrow Wilson, when in an eloquent address he delivered a eulogy of the war President in an impressive scene at the great Washington Cathedral. In the clash between Governor Roosevelt and former Governor Smith, there are some who still believe the

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American Society Formed to Foster Nonpartisan Data

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 14—Organization of a "United States Society," the function of which is to be dissemination of nonpartisan information regarding the Government and public questions, has been completed here recently, according to an announcement today.

Election of 28 prominent citizens from various sections of the country completed the formal structure of the organization. This action was taken by the constituent board, consisting of Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, Mrs. Alice Longworth, Mr. Breckinridge Long, former Assistant Secretary of State; Miss Belle Sherwin, president of the National League of Women Voters; Dr. C. R. Mann, director of the American Council of Education; Mr. W. M. Ritter, president of the William Ritter Lumber Company; Mr. David Lawrence, and Mgr. James H. Ryan, rector of Catholic University.

The new society defines itself as an organization "to supply to student and adult groups current information about government, to give the pro and con on public questions without any expression of opinion by the society regarding them." Mr. Calvin Coolidge, Mr. Newton D. Baker, Mr. Elihu Root, Mr. Owen D. Young and Dr. John Grier Hibben constitute its board of advisers.

Necessity of Aid for Greece Defers Arms Issue at Geneva

Stimson Expected to Offer Way to Reconciliation of American and French Views on Abolition of Aggressive Weapons of Warfare

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, April 14—The immediate pressing necessity of furnishing financial aid to Greece—for a large series of its obligations fall due tomorrow with no apparent means of meeting them—took precedence today over disarmament problems and the Shanghai dilemma.

Greece's plight is only one of several scarcely less critical situations in eastern Europe. But Greece is represented here by Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos, and this Cretan statesman with all his old-time vigor has been pressing for extraordinary measures to relieve his country.

Today he interviewed leading Council members and representatives of the financial committee in preparation for tomorrow's private sessions of the Council.

The broader question of organizing a new economic system in eastern Europe awaits another meeting of the treasury experts of the four great powers who conferred at London, and the meeting is hardly expected for another week.

Other grave problems are now under backstage study here with the fierce glare of publicity removed temporarily by the departure of M. André Tardieu of France, Sir John Simon of Britain and Signor Dino Grandi of Italy, for a few days.

The question of conciliating the American and French dispute over the proposal for abolition of aggressive arms has been transferred momentarily to Paris where the American Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, and M. Tardieu will meet preparatory to many conversations here. It is hoped that the regrettable polemics, alike in the French and the American press, relative to national viewpoints on this essential phase of disarmament will quiet down in order to render possible a satisfactory compromise.

The Sino-Japanese problem is again to the fore with the arrival of M. Paul Hymans of Belgium, president of the extraordinary Assembly called to deal with this question. The meeting scheduled for Saturday of the committee of 19 will go to the fundamentals of this issue, though no ready-made method of conciliating the two parties at Shanghai offers itself.

JAPANESE ACT TO GUARANTEE KOO'S SAFETY

League Board to Enter Manchuria on Tokyo's Intervention

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, April 14—The Japanese have advised the Manchukuo Government to desist from its opposition to Dr. Wellington Koo's entry into Manchuria, so the Lytton commission is adhering to its program of proceeding to Mukden on Saturday in the event of the Peiping schedule of interviews being completed.

The commissioners today interviewed 10 Manchu and Mongolian princes, after which it discussed the Tientsin incident with Japanese military and diplomatic officials.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, April 14 — With the League's commission of investigation scheduled to leave Peiping on Saturday for Manchuria, fighting continues in many places there today. Railway guards dispersed guerrillas attempting to occupy the town of Taolaichao, on the south branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway, after an hour's battle. The guerrillas had 200 fatalities and 150 wounded. Other railway guards are pursuing 300 guerrillas, who attacked the village of Chentasaotun on the Mukden-Antung Railway.

In Chientao Japanese infantry has dispersed guerrillas. Half a dozen Japanese columns are operating in the region. Some guerrillas are reported to be retreating into the Russian maritime province.

Meantime it is understood that Dr. Wellington Koo is accompanying the League commission despite the fact that Manchukuo has ordered its representatives not to allow Dr. Koo to pass Shanhaikwan at the border. It is understood that the Japanese assessor attached to the commission, the former ambassador to Turkey, Mr. Isaburo Yoshida, has informed the Earl of Lytton that Japan will do its utmost to overcome Changchun's opposition to Dr. Koo, since it desires the Chinese assessors to be unmolested.

MORE OFFICIAL FARM STANDS ARE PROPOSED

State to Extend Identification Plan Put Into Operation in 1931

Identification of farmer-owned roadside markets for the mutual protection of the farmers and the consumers will be extended into new fields by the State Department of Agriculture this year as the result of conferences held in Boston this week.

Mr. L. A. Bevan, director of the division of markets, discussed the results of the identification experiment with the supervisors who had the inspection work in their charge, and it was the unanimous decision to offer the service in several new counties and to enlarge the scope of the work in sections where it was tried last year.

Meanwhile other states have become interested in the plan. It is being presented in Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut also and inquiries as to how the plan works have come from New York and other eastern states.

The purpose is to give assurance to motorists who buy fruit and vegetables at roadside markets that they are getting a fresh-from-the-farm product. The success of farmers in selling their fresh fruit, vegetables and eggs at the roadside, led to an almost immediate misuse of the plan. Peddlers of fruit and vegetables in Boston secured rights to erect small stands in the country and offered produce which was trucked out from the cities.

To protect farmer-owned stands from this situation the Department of Agriculture last year inaugurated a plan of identification of the places where fresh-from-the-farm produce was sold. Farmers who conducted such stands applied to the department for permission to use the sign signifying that the stand had been inspected and approved. They had to agree that the bulk of the products they sold must come from their own farm or be bought from other Massachusetts farms. The stands must be kept clean and at a sufficient distance from the highway to avoid traffic hazard.

The sign adopted is an attractive blue and gold shield, bearing in its center the New England Quality Products label and the words "Bay State Farm Products" in large letters. Each roadside market using the sign is inspected at intervals. Dr. A. W. Gilbert, state commissioner of agriculture, reported that of 55 such identified roadside markets last year only one forfeited its sign for failure to meet the requirements.

It was decided at the conferences this week to extend the service into Berkshire, Franklin and Worcester Counties, and to attempt to increase the number of signs in the region where they had already been used.

The division of markets, which has the general supervision of the project, hopes to have at least 100 such signs out this year and to make a steady increase in that number from year to year.

Holiday of Rejoicing in Spain Marks Anniversary of Proclaiming Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, April 14—Rejoicings on an unprecedented scale mark the anniversary today of the proclamation of the Republic. A national holiday has been announced and this is to be followed by celebrations lasting seven days. In Madrid, processions, a democratic "garden party" to which everybody is invited, bonfires in public squares, regional singing and dancing, and other "fiestas," will give the people an opportunity of remembering one of the greatest days in Spanish history.

A review of the achievements of the Spanish nation under the new Republic shows amazing changes when it is remembered that Spain seemed a country apart in its attachment to tradition and in its inability to keep pace with the democratic movements of the day. Yet the extraordinary change from an absolute monarchy which had stood the test of time with but a brief interruption for 13 centuries to a socialistic régime has hardly modified the life of the people.

Except in aristocratic circles, once closely linked to the Court, social life throughout the country remains much as it was. Yet, strangely enough, the advent of the Republic has brought about a feeling of class distinction which hardly existed in the days of the Monarchy, the nonarchist supporters having ranged themselves on social plateaus in opposition to the Republican sympathizers. An innovation that is particularly noticeable, however, is that there exists a greater measure of liberty and friendly intercourse between young folk than before.

Unlike the old days when politics were ignored by most people, Republican political affairs are today everywhere discussed. Women in this respect are as eager disputants as men.

Military influence in state affairs is now a thing completely of the past, as the result of the resolute handling of the question by the Premier, Señor Manuel Azana. Although very much smaller now than it was the army is becoming far more efficient.

Clerical influence is still feared by the people, but as it has been forced into the open its power is daily waning. The land problem is now on the way to solution in the shape of the Agrarian Reform Bill and although the Catalan problem is still giving rise to anxiety hopes are entertained of an early settlement.

The "cacique," or local boss, influence in Spain, one of the most sinister aspects of political affairs in the peninsula, is being eliminated by the new electoral law. Illiteracy is at last being grappled with in real earnest and the Minister of Education, Señor Fernando de los Rios, is making strenuous efforts to raise the whole standard of education in the peninsula.

Inefficient bureaucracy and the proper administration of justice constitute two of the most complicated knots that require untying. But measures are being devised to deal with all the outstanding questions, to the urgency of which the Government is fully alive.

OIL MEN JUBILANT AT RISE IN PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., April 14—Independent petroleum producers in the mid-continent oil states were rejoicing today over their successful efforts to raise the price of crude oil to the $1-a-barrel mark.

The movement first started last month, when the major independent crude purchasing companies posted the higher price as effective April 1, but the Standard companies threatened a strike and failed to meet the dollar price by the set date. Protests followed in Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas, after Standard officials had said that conditions did not justify the raise. This week all Standard subsidiaries met the price.

In addition the mid-continent movement has resulted in the posting of higher prices in Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE PLANS TO ROUSE PEACE WORKERS

Baltimore Meeting Points Toward Coming World Good-Will Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., April 14—Plans for arousing and organizing public opinion so as to make an impressive demand for peace and international friendship on the occasion of the world good-will day demonstration, to be held on May 18, will be formulated during the annual convention of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom which meets here today. The importance of a constant and vigorous expression of opinion by the American people in favor of peace and disarmament will be stressed throughout the three days of the convention.

President Hoover, the Department of State and the Senate, delegates realize, can go only so far as public opinion will permit in urging and supporting measures, working toward world peace, and it is hoped that the present meeting of the League will tend to focus attention on the attitude of its considerable membership at the present crucial time.

Bring Peace Into Open

One of the principal objects of the plans for the world good will day demonstration, according to Miss Mabel Vernon, finance secretary of the league, will be to bring the question of peace into the open. It is desirable, she said, to take the question out of the churches and colleges, where the case for peace is already largely won, and bring it to public rostrums, parks and other places, so that it may be strengthened as a vital issue with the people as a whole.

The Disarmament Conference will be discussed at length at the opening sessions, and a communication from three of the women who are now in Geneva representing the league will be read. It will contain recommendations on how the gains made at Geneva by the women who presented the petition for peace signed by 9,000,000 can be consolidated by those who are working in the same cause at home. This communication has been sent from Geneva to the convention by Mrs.

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Rioting Over Pay Cuts Breaks Out In New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z., April 14—Unemployed riots here today, which became so serious that the Mayor sent out a general appeal to the people to go to the police office and enroll as volunteer police, started with a parade of civil servants protesting against pay cuts.

The recent interim report of the National Expenditure Commission, appointed by the New Zealand Government to help it balance the budget, made drastic recommendations for economy affecting the civil servants. The commission first handled those subjects in which the quickest relief could be obtained by the Government in the balancing of the budget for 1932-33.

Savings totaling nearly £3,000,000 would be effected in this coming year. A second general reduction of 10 per cent in the salaries and wages of civil servants is recommended. A total of £600,000 is to be saved in old age, soldiers' and other state pensions.

It is recommended that the old-age pension rate be reduced from 17s. 6d. to 15s. per week, and that the income exemption be reduced from £52 to £39 a year. This would save £200,000. The commission points out that there has been a marked fall in the cost of living, and considers that on that ground alone some reduction in pensions is justified. It recommends, however, that no reduction be made in pensions to wholly disabled soldiers.

A saving of £370,000 in education is recommended. The suggestions include the closing of two of the training colleges, abolition of education boards, reduction of allowances to training college pupils, the raising of the minimum age for admission to primary schools, the termination of free place education in secondary schools at an earlier age, and the exercise of more care in giving such free education.

In a majority report the commission recommends the imposition of a revenue stamp duty on interest from state loans bearing 4½ per cent and upward and the floating of a conversion loan on a basis of a saving of 3s. in the pound.

The report has had a mixed reception. Civil servants and labor unions have protested strongly against the proposed reductions in wages and salaries, and there is talk of organizing a general strike.

COOLIDGE HOMESTEAD TO HAVE ELECTRICITY

PLYMOUTH, Vt., April 14 (AP)—The mellow glow of kerosene lamps which illumined the old Coolidge homestead nine years ago as Calvin Coolidge took the oath of office as President, will shortly be supplanted by the white incandescence of electric lights.

Workmen today began the task of wiring the century-old farmhouse preparatory to installation of a small electric power plant. The former President is continuing the extensive repairs and improvements begun last year. A large ell, containing two bedrooms, a bathroom and a library will be built in the near future.

Swiss Deposit Rate Cut to .5 Per Cent

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

Geneva, April 14

"WE HAVE the honor to inform you that because of the persistent abundance of money and difficulties for banks to find a use for it, the banks of Geneva are forced to reduce as from present date their interest rate to one-half of 1 per cent per annum."

This notice faced Geneva depositors with their breakfast mail today. It is another proof of Switzerland's prosperity and its plethora of cash, while the inconveniences of too much money are revealed. Owing to difficulty of finding safe ways of placing their funds, Swiss capitalists are falling into many financial pitfalls, but banks are marking time, eagerly awaiting opportunities for useful investment.

House Drops Bill Forcing Salary Cuts

Defers Move Till Hoover Plan Is Presented in Fuller Detail

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 14—The way was cleared today to eventual agreement between President Hoover and the Democratic leadership of the House on a sweeping economy measure which will save the Government more than $200,000,000 and reorganize executive establishments.

The most serious obstacle to accord between the Executive and the House group disappeared when the latter decided today to abandon its intention to force action today on a pay-cut rider to the legislative appropriation bill.

The bill was laid aside by agreement between Speaker John N. Garner (D.) of Texas and Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, Republican leader, until such a time as the President's economy program shall have been worked out in complete detail by Col. J. C. Roop, director of the budget.

Prepare for Single Bill

In the meantime the legislative drafting service of the House was sent to cooperate with that of the President in order that the economy plans of both may be embodied in a single blanket economy bill. House leaders were understood virtually to have accepted the President's desire to incorporate pay-cut legislation in the general economy bill.

Eventual acceptance of the President's pay-cut plan for a five-day week and no-pay furloughs, instead of the committee plan for 11 per cent salary cuts was also forecast by the decision of the committee to defer action today on this phase of the economy problem.

With these points of difference ironed out in mutual compromise complete coöperation between the Republican Administration and the Democratic House will be in sight to make possible prompt passage of a measure calculated to complete the budget balancing task of Congress begun with the new tax bill.

Speaker Garner indicated, following the committee's decision, that such a measure would have his unqualified support regardless of whether it contained President Hoover's specific recommendations or those of the Democratic House Economy Committee.

Results Count, Garner Says

"It doesn't make the slightest difference," he declared emphatically, "what method you follow to get the cut in cost of government, just so long as you get the cut."

He said he considered actual passage of an economy bill of far more importance than the political source of that bill, just as he had insisted on a budget-balancing tax bill regardless of the type of taxes chosen by Congress to raise the revenue.

Meanwhile President Hoover called the financial chiefs of the Government to the White House to get their advice on the economy problem.

The conference included Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Eugene Meyer, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Impetus was added to the efforts of the economy group to find a middle ground between their position and that of the President by word of the Treasury disclosing that the national deficit for the current fiscal year had passed the $2,000,000,000 mark. The records for April 11 indicated an exact deficit of $2,017,858,745 for the fiscal year, which ends June 30.

DICKINSON NAMED KEYNOTER OF G. O. P.

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP) — Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa has been agreed upon by the Republican high command as temporary chairman and keynoter of the Republican National Convention. The convention arrangements committee, headed by Senator Simeon D. Fess, chairman of the national committee, will meet in Chicago Saturday to make the selection.

Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, Republican leader of the House, is the general choice for permanent chairman of the convention. Serving his first time in the Senate, Senator Dickinson won his seat after defending the Hoover tariff and farm policies in his campaign.

BANKS START BOND BUYING BY MILLIONS

Seek to Establish Credit Wave by Purchase in Open Market

$70,000,000 WEEKLY BUSINESS EXPECTED

Acquiring of Federal Paper by Reserve System Now in Full Swing

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 14 — The Federal Reserve System is engaged in a policy of controlled credit expansion, on a scale setting a precedent in world finance, and constituting possibly the most drastic and far-reaching effort to revive business in the long series of such endeavors by the Hoover Administration.

The basis for the campaign is the machinery for credit expansion set up under the Glass-Steagall bill. The agent is the Federal Reserve System. The key to what is going on—a riddle that has puzzled Wall Street for weeks—is the testimony before a House banking and currency subcommittee, beginning yesterday and continuing today. The first witness was Mr. George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Mr. Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, testified today.

The testimony shows that the Reserve System has decided on an easy money policy—a policy of controlled inflation—and that it is backing it more forcefully and with greater amounts of money than at any time since the business slump. Furthermore, testimony shows this policy has already been going on for six weeks. It accounts for the puzzling recent firmness of government securities, which the Reserve System is shown to have been purchasing in huge blocks.

Has Been Tried Before

It is a policy which the Reserve System has tried at least twice previously in recent years. In each case success was blocked by untoward exterior events—first by the European financial debacle that caused last year's moratorium; second, by the huge withdrawals of gold by the Bank of France.

It was Mr. Harrison who termed the gigantic operations unprecedented in world finance. He did not go so far as to declare deflation could be turned into inflation, but he did indicate that such supplies of credit would be forced into the market, and especially upon banks, that no legitimate request for a loan could be refused on the ground of lack of credit.

There is no mystery in the financial machinery which the Reserve System is bringing to bear. The 12 regional Reserve banks are going out into the open market and buying government securities. For the past month and a half they have been buying around $25,000,000 a week. Following the quarterly meeting of representatives of Reserve banks here Wednesday, it was decided to increase the amount. It will be probably $70,000,000, or even more.

Mostly in Banks' Hands

Most of these government securities are in the hands of banks. When the Reserve System goes into the market and buys securities it gives in return draft certificates which represent credit or money. The private banks receive these certificates, establishing credit on the Reserve banks. The local banks use this new credit to diminish part of their indebtedness to the Reserve System. Since the process began, member banks have actually reduced their borrowings from the Federal Reserve Banks by $211,000,000—from $846,000,000 to $635,000,000.000.

This vast new amount of credit in the hands of member banks means that their share of cash accumulates. They can either reduce previous indebtedness or increase their loans to private firms or individuals. In other words, they have large additional new reserves, with every prospect that they will be larger as the process continues.

Credit expansion, if it results in so-called "easy money," would make it easier for private firms and individuals to get loans from their banks, and thereby increase their demand for goods and by the increased demand raise prices.

Must Restore Confidence

The wholesale price index, which stood at 155 in October, 1920, and at 98 in June, 1929, is now down to 66, or only 42 per cent of the post-war boom. It means that the country is using "expensive dollars," to the hardship of debtors everywhere.

Coupled with the Reserve System's campaign, has been a parallel campaign by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that has eliminated bank failures, and brought money out of hiding.

Business recovery, Mr. Harrison pointed out, is still, however, largely a matter of restoring confidence.

Mr. Meyer explained that a committee of the Washington Reserve Bank had recently studied new methods for calculating bank reserves. This committee proposed doing away with a distinction between time and demand notes in all bank institutions.

The committee had also proposed a minimum reserve of 5 per cent on total deposits held by member banks. This, the committee believed, would stop member banks lending to nonmembers from monies in time deposit accounts.

THREE GROUPS JOIN IN DIGGING IN YUGOSLAVIA

Excavations Along Danube Expected to Solve Culture Problems

Lands along the banks of the "beautiful blue" Danube, Yugoslavia's river of song, where students believe lie the most significant solutions to problems of Europe's culture, will be explored this summer by archæologists under the joint auspices of the Peabody Museum at Harvard, the Fogg Art Museum and the American School of Prehistoric Research. The expedition will sail on April 20.

The same group last summer uncovered archæological deposits of extensive proportions at Starcevo, near Belgrade. In Homolka, near Prague, the archæologists discovered a neolithic community growth of several generations' standing, which seems to indicate a people dwelling there 3000 years B. C.

"The accompanying relics which we found there," says Dr. V. J. Fewkes of the University of Pennsylvania, leader of the combined Harvard and University of Pennsylvania expedition, "seem to indicate to us a picture of cultural spread very different from that of the old school, which would show a Nordic development slowly filtering south.

"In tracing the growth of Homolka from a few huts on the hillside to a small village, to a fortified town, which twice extended its wails to allow for expansion, to its abandonment, finally to become covered with soil and sown to a crop of rye, we have found evidence which seems to us almost decisively in support of a cultural spread from the south to the north. Not until the closing scenes at Homolka does the Nordic influence enter."

The expedition returned from Europe last fall and during the winter its leaders, Dr. Fewkes from Pennsylvania, and Prof. Robert Ehrich of Harvard, have been studying the material brought back in the attempt to fit the story of the steady prehistoric progress of these peoples into its proper niche in the history of European civilization.

Homolka, at which point digging was completed last year, was first tackled in 1929 when the party made soundings which seemed to indicate to them that a fairly extensive settlement lay beneath the soil.

The results of the 1930 diggings substantiated this indication and there was found a well preserved continuous site, which established Homolka as a well fortified settlement belonging to the late neolithic period exemplifying better than any other known site the general cultural history of the closing part of the third millennium or early second millennium B. C., a period before the Bronze Age.

"In the course of excavation during 1930," said Dr. Fewkes, "we found two fortifications which were evidently built at different times, the inner one with two gates and a total of 110 culture pits indicating the base of subterranean huts built into the side of the hill. Upon close examination, it developed that these two walls were both contemporary, but that they represented two distinct periods in the growth of the community. The two gates were constructed of heavy posts set deep in the ground in pairs.

"In 1931 Homolka was still covered with an unharvested crop of rye when we returned, and while harvesting was being hurried along, excavations began under the hill proper. It was here that the second palisade was found to run to a greater length than was suspected from the indications of the previous year."

Uncovering the zone between the two palisades, Dr. Fewkes and his co-workers came upon what they believe to be the most important and interesting discoveries, tending to show that these ancient peoples were experts in the manufacture of stone and bone tools, along with other household tools, and also possessed a knowledge of weaving. They had domesticated cattle, dogs, sheep and pigs. The original construction of the palisade was of heavy piles or posts driven into a prepared ditch approximately two feet into rock.

In Yugoslavia the new expedition hopes to find further evidence of interrelations between the areas of high cultural developments in Anatolia, Greece, and the Ægean region on the one hand, and central and northern Europe on the other. The major part of the field work is to be devoted to large-scale excavations at Starcevo. Several prehistoric periods have been observed here, ranging from the early New Stone Age through the Bronze and Iron Ages.

The joint expedition has the official sanction of the Yugoslavian Government and will pursue its work in cooperation with the National Museum in Belgrade, whose director, Prof. W. Petkowic, is responsible for the concessions secured by the expedition.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate westerly winds; minimum temperature tonight near 36.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cold tonight; Friday fair.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Friday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west shifting to northwest winds and fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	42	46	Nantucket	42	46
Bismarck	36	58	New York	40	40
Boston	40	46	New Orleans	60	78
Buffalo	24	30	Norfolk, Va.	46	54
Calgary	38	66	North Platte	36	74
Charleston	64	72	Philadelphia	42	42
Chicago	38	42	Phoenix, Ariz.	68	92
Cincinnati	38	50	Pittsburgh	34	36
Denver	54	72	Portland, Me.	36	42
Eastport, Me.	38	46	Raleigh	46	60
Hatteras	58	60	St. Louis	40	60
Helena, Mont.	50	74	St. Paul	36	52
Huron, S. D.	34	58	Salt Lake City	60	76
Jacksonville	58	72	San Francisco	50	64
Kansas City	38	74	Santa Fe, N.M.	54	72
Key West	68	76	Seattle	48	64
Los Angeles	54	74	Tampa	60	76
Memphis	52	76	Washington	40	48
Miami, Fla.	60	74	Wichita, Kan.	46	82
Montreal	30	40	Williston, N.D.	44	64

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 14.
B—Maximum April 13.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 5:32 p. m., Friday 5:47 a. m.
Height of tides 7.9 fete, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:54 p. m.

RELIEF BILL ADVANCED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 14 (AP) —The House of Representatives yesterday passed and sent to the Senate a bill appropriating an additional $1,000,000 for unemployment relief loans to towns and cities, and providing means for the municipalities to issue bonds or levy special taxes on electric light, telephone and gas bills, restaurant meals, theater and other entertainment tickets and cover charges.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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Early European Culture Is Found Here

Courtesy of Peabody Museum to The Christian Science Monitor

NEOLITHIC EXCAVATIONS IN YUGOSLAVIA

EVENTS TONIGHT

Women's City Club of Boston:—Dinner, original monologues by Mrs. William S. Parker, guest of honor, clubhouse, Beacon Street, 6:30.

Boston City Club: Illustrated lecture, "The Swiftly Moving Drama of the Air," by Maj. Ford A. Carpenter, 8; preceded by dinner, speaking program and organ recital, clubhouse, 14 Somerset Street, 6.

Harvard University: Fourth in Hewett Lecture Series, "The Nature of Economic Necessity," by Alexander D. Lindsay, Episcopal Theological School, 8 (open to public). Twelfth in illustrated lecture series, "Airplane Navigation and Flight problems," by Lieut. Samuel P. Mills, Institute of Geographical Exploration, 8 (open to public).

Ford Hall Forum, Inc., Reception, Kingsley Hall, 5:30; banquet, "Clinic of Diagnose Civilization," special guests and speakers, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 6:30.

Lynn Historical Society: Meeting, address, "First Settlements in Essex County and Explorations Along the Coast," by Mr. James D. Phillips, 125 Green Street, 8.

Herbert Hoover Rally, Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton and Representative Albert F. Bigelow of Brookline, speakers, Banks School, 948 Main Street, Waltham, 8.

Presentation of "Ladies of the Jury," by Brookline Amateurs, Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8:15, through Friday.

Annual banquet and dance, Boston University evening division students, Hotel Westminster, 6:30.

"Pudding on the Ritz," Hasty Pudding Club annual show, clubhouse, Holyoke Street, Cambridge, 8:30, through April 16.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Dinner, Gymnasts Club, 6:30.

Recital, benefit South End Music School, Junior League Ballroom, Zero Marlborough Street, 9.

Performance of "Captain Applejack," by Milton Club, benefit Milton unemployed, Milton Woman's Clubhouse, 8:15.

Suffolk Law School Alumni Association: Dance, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 9.

Teachers College Alumni: Meeting and buffet supper, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

American Oil Burner Association: Dinner meeting, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Oil Burner Show, auspices American Oil Burner Association, Mechanics Building, until 10:30, through Saturday.

Theaters

Opera House—"The New Moon," 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Ringer," 8:20.
Hollis Street—"Autumn Fire," 8:15.
Tremont—"Confidential Service," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Michael and Mary," film, continuous from 1 to 11.

Music

Symphony Hall—Mary Wigman, dancer, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "Spinner of the Mulberry Bush," 9:15 and 12; "Bird Homes," 11:30 and 2; meetings, Stamp Club, 3; Book Trails Club, 4; Pow Wow Club, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Oil Burner Show, auspices American Oil Burner Association, Mechanics Building, 1:30 to 10:30 p. m., through Saturday.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Final class in public speaking, "Broadcasting," direction Mrs. Hugh Butler, clubhouse, 10:30.

Timken Silent Automatic Company: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, noon.

Florence Crittenton League: Lecture, "Royal Personages I Have Known," by Princess Catherine Radziwill of Russia, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10:15.

Boston Council of Social Agencies: Luncheon meeting, publicity group; speaking contest on subject, "An Interpretation of Social Work," Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 12:30.

Fogg Art Museum: Illustrated lecture, "Artists' Sketches From Thebes," by Prof. Jean Capart, 4:30.

Boston City Federation: Annual meeting, reports, election of officers, 10:30; annual luncheon, speaking program, 1; Hotel Statler.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Monday from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. French textile ornament; paintings by contemporary Canadian artists, opening April 9; Daumier lithographs; Paintings by Shohaku.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Business Men's Art Club of Boston annual exhibition. Through April 23.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of New England gardens and doorways, by Abbott Graves. Through April 16.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—"Spring Flower Show" of water colors and pastels of flowers.

Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Jordan Marsh Company, Jordan Marsh Annex—Exhibition of Contemporary American Art.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—An exhibition of oils, water colors and miniatures by Lawrence E. Kupferman, Ray Weiss and Minna Weiss Zeliner.

Cassen Art Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Paintings by Emile Gruppe.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

Wages in Building Crafts Reduced

Reduction of approximately 18 per cent in the wages of four crafts in the building trade of Greater Boston was voted last night by the board of councilors of the Trade Employers' Association. This reduction is to be effected tomorrow, and it represents a cut from $1.37½ an hour to $1.12½. The vote followed receipt of a report that the unions failed to accept a cut of about 18 per cent.

The crafts specified for the reduction are the cement finishers, hoisting engineers, iron workers and sheet metal workers. The first three have been working for the past year without agreements with association contractors.

The proposed cut represents a compromise between the cut of 25 per cent first asked by the association and the offer of the men to accept a 15 per cent reduction. With the exception of the four indicated, all unions are working under contracts that have at least another year to run.

MOTORISTS WARNED BY INSURANCE HEAD

Massachusetts motorists were warned yesterday by Mr. Merton L. Brown, Insurance Commissioner, to steer clear of out-of-state insurance companies that are not licensed to solicit Massachusetts business, indicating that such companies cannot be sued within the State, that they file no reports with the insurance department and do not come under Massachusetts supervision.

The commissioner said that most of these concerns operate on the assessment plan and cannot be licensed in this State for that reason. For information on the advisability of filing policies with companies, the department will be glad to cooperate, Mr. Brown stated.

Boston Art Week Has Many Exhibits

Art week in Boston is drawing attention to exhibitions of painting and advertising art displayed in many parts of the city and in retail stores. One of the big features of the week is the annual art week luncheon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to be held this afternoon.

Mr. Richard F. Bach, director of industrial relations of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, is to be the speaker on the subject, "Using Art as a Selling Point." Mr. Bach is responsible for the important series of annual exhibitions of contemporary American industrial art, of which 12 have already been shown, it was announced.

Mr. Bach has recently been engaged in a special study for the Social Science Research Council on the industrial phase of President Hoover's survey of recent economic changes. Mr. James H. Fairclough Jr., chairman of the art week committee, will preside at the luncheon. Art week is sponsored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce in coöperation with art museums, art schools, business organizations and civic groups and has done much to awaken the public consciousness of the value of art in industry. Art week closes Saturday.

Theaters

"Riders to the Sea"

Synge's "Riders to the Sea" was presented by the Abbey Players at the Hollis Street Theater yesterday afternoon, preceding a repetition of Robinson's amusing "Whiteheaded Boy." Synge's brief, swift tragedy was impressively realized. Time has not dimmed the beauty of its lines, nor dulled the poignancy of its stab. The mode of the production was minor throughout, the tempo deliberate, the tone low. Miss Eileen Crowe's Maurya did not shriek, or rock her body in violent "keening." Her voice was colorless, her movements despairing, her air one of resignation. Mr. Denis O'Dea as her last son and the Misses Ria Mooney and May Craig as her daughters were in key. The setting lent illusion by the spareness of its line and by its subdued colors and lighting, and the disposition of the characters on the stage gave plastic expression to the dramatic content. Altogether a satisfying performance of one of the finest of the Irish plays.

L. A. S.

Five Young Chinese in Group of Nearly 200 Student Fliers

Kar, Guy, Chin, Chan and Chang Are All on the Way to Becoming Licensed Aviators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CURTISS FIELD, L. I., N. Y., April 13—The air has captured Lee Kar, Chan Guy, Wallace Pon Chin, Allen T. Chang and Lieu Chung Chan. They pore over aeronautical charts and instructions. Solemnly they study the mysteries of controls, ailerons, banks and ground angles. Then they climb into trim students' airplanes and soar off to put into practice what they have learned.

Of nearly 200 student fliers at this field, none are more serious than these five young Chinese. They had "thought some" of going to college. But their fancy for airplanes would not be sidetracked into a hobby. Then it was they made the momentous decision. They would be aviators.

Lee Kar and Chan Guy have even decided in which branch of aviation they will make their careers. They will be air mail pilots. Occasionally when the subjects of their study seem very complicated, Lee murmurs to himself, "I wouldn't wonder college is easier." But he has no thought of surrendering his ambitions over a little matter of difficulty. He and Chan are going to be pilots in the United States air mail service. China? Well, maybe, in China some day. But aviation in their own country is not advanced enough yet to offer much of a future to such active enthusiasts as Lee and Chan.

Wallace Pon Chin and Allen T. Chang are going into aviation professionally, too. They haven't yet quite decided which branch they will enter. But it will certainly be one in which they can look out from aloft and watch the landscape roll by as they dip the noses of their airplanes up or down, according to their pleasure. For it is the air itself that has a close hold on both Chin and Chang.

Chin started his aviation career humbly with a four months' course in mechanics. But he had his eye on the fliers all the time he was working away on wings, struts and other details. Besides, no learning is lost, argued Chin. Now he knows his airplane from the ground up.

Lieu Chung Chan is as serious in his work and as solemn in his enjoyment of it as all the others, even though he admits he is learning to fly just for fun.

Lee Kar, Chan Guy, Wallace Pon Chin, Allen T. Chang and Lieu Chung Chan are not talkative about their flying aspirations. Perhaps they may talk later—after they get their wings. Just at present they are too busy working for them to take any time for idle speculation.

DE SARIO RECEIVES SCOUT MASTER'S KEY

A Scout Master's Key was presented to Mr. Paul De Sario, district commissioner of the East Boston district of the Boston council, at the annual meeting and dinner of the Greater Boston Council, Boy Scouts of America, at T Wharf last night. Mr. Sario is the second member of the local council to receive this distinction, the other member being Mr. Alfred W. Bohn of Dorchester.

Mr. B. M. Selekman, executive director of Associated Jewish Charities in Boston, and Mr. Duncan Russell were among the speakers. Several commissioners explained the work of the troop committees and the furthering of the Scout movement.

Record of Steam Vessels Prepared

Requests for information on the growth and development of steamships have stimulated the United States Bureau of Navigation to prepare for the first time a record of steam vessels constructed from 1807 to 1865 for the benefit of historians and others interested in maritime affairs. What practically amounts to a complete record has been made of the same vessels from which the American merchant marine of today has grown, bureau officials say.

Efforts are being made by government officials to fill the gap in statistics on steam vessels built in this country since the construction of the 78-ton Clermont in 1807 to the 30,009 ton liner Manhattan last year. Many records have been mislaid and destroyed and the preparation of the record of early American steam vessels involves detailed checking of all available sources including newspaper files.

One important unfilled gap in the figures is in the years from 1856 to 1868. The first systematic and efficent method of recording construction and disposition of steamships in the country was undertaken in 1868. The publication is entitled, "Steam Vessels Built in the United States, 1807-1856."

LIBBEY-OWENS-FORD GLASS COMPANY

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 14 (AP)—Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company reported a net profit of $44,230 for the first quarter of 1932, as compared with net loss of $188,072.31 during the corresponding period last year, it was reported to stockholders at their annual meeting by Mr. John D. Biggers, president.

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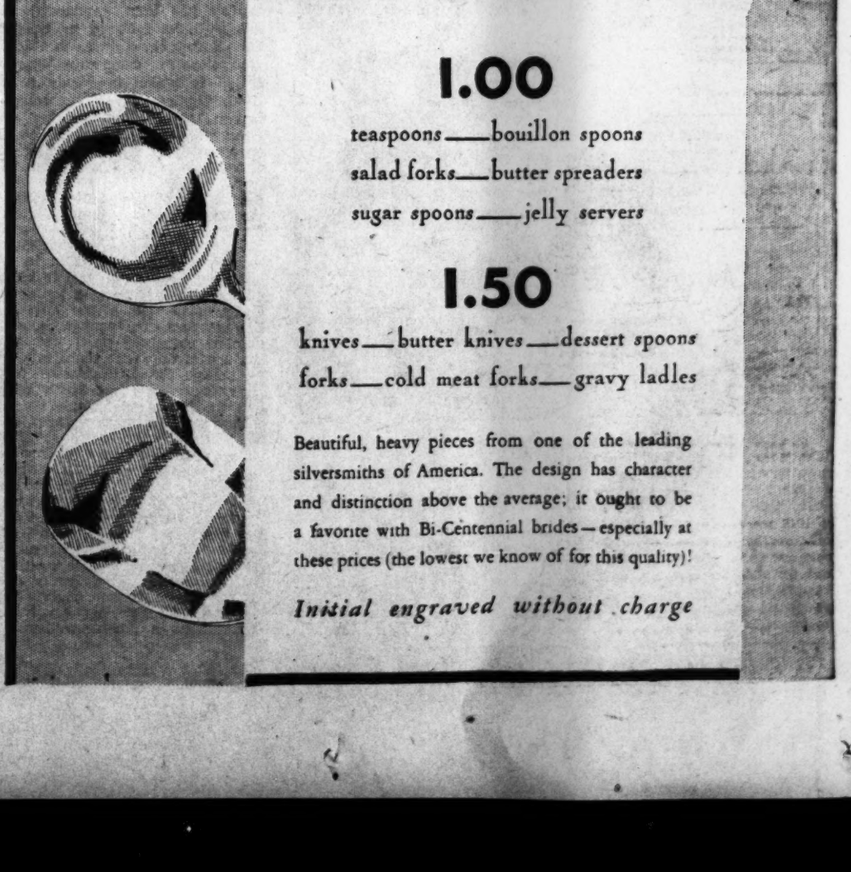
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STUDENTS SEEK ALCOHOL FACTS, CORRADINI FINDS

Audiences of 25,000 Hear Nonpolitical Side of Issue in Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 14—A revival of temperance education for young people has been one of the most significant and hopeful trends in the interests of dry sentiment during the past few months, according to Mr. Robert E. Corradini, executive secretary of the Foundation for Narcotics Research and Information.

Mr. Corradini has addressed about 25,000 young people on temperance during the past year, he told a Monitor correspondent yesterday. The interest they showed in learning specific facts about the effects of alcohol and in trying out experiments for themselves in school laboratories later were among the most impressive results of the work, he said.

His lectures have led also to extensive correspondence on the subject of temperance, and about 2000 students and teachers have written to him asking for further information. Many of these requests were for data to be used in preparing papers or debates.

"Modern young people are eager for facts, and they want to have scientific authority for everything they are told," Mr. Corradini said. "I have been trying out a new scheme in some of my lectures, which I have found very popular.

Gives Authority

"That is, whenever I make a statement about the nature or the effects of alcohol, I give my authority for it, quoting chapter and verse of the report or publication in which it may be found. I have found this method particularly effective with university students."

Audiences of young people have been very much impressed when told of findings of the British Medical Research Council, Mr. Corradini said. These findings were that it is the narcotic, or stupefying, effect of alcohol which induces people to use it as a beverage, and that a small glass of whisky produces a slowing down of the eye or hand by not less than two-fifths of a second, which in the case of a driver of an automobile going 50 miles an hour would mean a distance of 30 feet.

Mr. Corradini said he had addressed students at Cornell University last fall and at the University of Illinois in December. These meetings were so successful that he has been asked to give the talk at the University of Pennsylvania next fall, and there is a move at present under way to conduct a series of similar gatherings at universities throughout the country, he said. During the past six months, he has addressed three conventions of the Council of Religious Education in New Jersey.

Varied Audiences

He considers the work among these groups very important, because on each occasion he addresses four or six meetings during two or three days, speaking to 50 or 100 leaders and outlining work for them to do in their own churches among young people. He is scheduled to address three meetings at one of these conventions at Somerville, N. J., on April 15.

Mr. Corradini addressed 750 school children in a high school at Mineola, L. I., last week, and half an hour later spoke before 850 children in a high school at Hempstead, L. I. Persons who are interested in temperance are endeavoring to arrange for a series of these talks at all high schools throughout Long Island, he said. The addresses deal entirely with alcohol and other narcotic problems, and do not touch on politics at all, he said. He has given four other addresses before Long Island high school children in the last three months and is booked to deliver six or eight more in that territory, and six or eight in New Jersey.

Another important activity which dry groups are sponsoring is the preparation of textbooks giving facts about alcohol for use by teachers of all grades, from kindergarten to high school, Mr. Corradini said. The persons who are preparing the books are making a special study so as to select the material which is best suited to catch the children's attention and interest, he said.

Bicentenary of David Rittenhouse Observed by Pennsylvania Societies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 14—Observing the 200th anniversary of the birth of David Rittenhouse, America's pioneer astronomer, eminent natural scientist and statesman, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the American Philosophical Society and the Rittenhouse Astronomical Society April 6 opened a two-day celebration with meetings attended by representatives of learned and historical societies as well as colleges and universities throughout the country.

Preceding the two-day celebration, an exhibition of Rittenhouse relics has been held all this week at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, where not only the famous Rittenhouse orrery and some 17 clocks have been displayed, but also a balance, constructed by Rittenhouse for use in the first United States Mint here, two telescopes and other surveying instruments including a transit, said to be the first ever made in this country, two zenith sectors, as well as scientific papers and letters written by Rittenhouse to Washington and Jefferson.

At the opening meeting, held at the American Philosophical Society, Mr. Alba B. Johnson presided and papers were read by Dr. Annie J. Carson of Harvard Observatory, Dr. Josiah H. Penniman, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Russell Duane. Mr. John Frederick Lewis, president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, presided at the evening session, and Dr. Howard McClenehan of the Franklin Institute, was a speaker.

A general anniversary meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon, at which Dr. W. W. Comfort, president of Haverford College, will preside, and the evening meeting will be the occasion for a symposium of addresses on the varied aspects of Rittenhouse's work.

Famed for his clocks and his astronomical interests, Rittenhouse is not generally credited with being one of the first surveyers and makers of surveying instruments. However he surveyed the boundary of Delaware and Pennsylvania in 1763, and this work later was the basis for that of Mason and Dixon, who, in 1766, ran their line for 160 miles. This line was extended by Rittenhouse in 1779.

In 1770 Rittenhouse built an observatory at his home in this city and this was not only the first observatory in the country, but for many years, the only one.

Elected secretary of the American Philosophical Society in 1771, Rittenhouse succeeded Benjamin Franklin as its president in 1791. He served in the State Assembly and was a member of the First Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania as well as the first director of the United States Mint.

20-Year Debt Holiday Is Urged by Smith

(Continued from Page 1)

party nomination may fall to the former Secretary of War. Mr. Baker once more painted the picture of himself, in the eulogy of another man, as one who would attempt to follow Wilsonian policies and ideals.

A final incident, considered significant by the big group of Democrats assembled from all parts of the nation, was the declaration by former Gov. Harry E. Byrd of Virginia, himself a presidential aspirant and a dry, that he favored a popular referendum on the Eighteenth Amendment. This proposal was that Congress, in submitting amendments modifying or repealing national prohibition, name a day for state-wide voting, other than election day; following which the preference of the majority of state voters should determine the State's single ballot—three-quarters to determine the modification, retention or repeal of the dry law.

But the outstanding event of the day was unquectionably the address of Mr. Smith. His prepared speech was made available late in the afternoon and at once created excitement as rumors of its contents passed through the capital. Passages in the speech were considered direct references to Governor Roosevelt, while the fact that in another section the former presidential candidate was speaking of foreign affairs stirred almost as much interest.

The phrase in the Smith speech accepted as referring to Governor Roosevelt was read in the light of the latter's radio address last week, in which he attacked the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and appealed for aid to the "forgotten man." Governor Smith broke through the decorum of Jefferson Day harmony to announce belligerently that he "would take his coat off" in opposition to any presidential aspirant "who persists in a demagogic appeal to the working classes." He went on to declare that in the forthcoming convention he would fight any "compromises in matter of principle."

The Smith speech has intensified the rivalry between the two major leaders of the Democratic Party, and paved the way for even plainer speaking in the immediate days to come. While comment on this aspect of the fight was slight, most political leaders here seemed to feel that the trend was all toward Governor Roosevelt and to indicate that short of exceptional circumstances he will be the party candidate at the conclusion of the Chicago convention in June.

Mr. Smith's statement on war debts was perhaps the frankest which any man in political life has uttered since the moratorium. He took the definite stand that the debts are uncollectible and asked his party to face the facts realistically. Since the debts would not be paid, he proposed a graceful way of getting out of the present impasse, which would at the same time aid American exporters. He said in part:

"Let us say to the nations of Europe who owe us money that we will forget all about it for twenty years, and not only will we do that, but we will write off as paid each year 25 per cent of the gross value of American products which they buy from us.

"This, in effect, is to say to any nation which owes us money, if it purchases $100,000,000 of our cotton we will forget $25,000,000 of its indebtedness. If it will buy $100,000,000 of our wheat, our fruit, our tobacco, or any of our manufactured products, we will forget $25,000,000 of its indebtedness.

"Figures here used are arbitrary and are intended only to express the principle.

"This will help the farmer; it will help the mill owner; it will help the manufacturer; it will help the railroads and the transportation industries and in turn help all the various lines of activities that are dependent upon the railroads."

BUDAPEST HONORS CANADIAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—In recognition of his services to Hungarian literature, Prof. Watson Kirkconnell of Winnipeg has been given an honorary fellowship by the Petofi society of Budapest, acknowledged to be one of the outstanding literary academies of Hungary. Prof. Kirkconnell has an international reputation as a translator and literary historian.

Often They Do More Than One 'Good Turn' a Day

The Christian Science Monitor

SCOUTS SORTING CLOTHES FOR NEEDY, ONE OF MANY CIVIC SERVICES

'Good Turn' Becomes Household Phrase of American Scouting

Emergencies Find Corps Ready in Tornado, Flood or Hurricane—Largest Boys' Organization in History—Swimming Featured

SCOUTS THE WORLD AROUND

By REMO M. LOMBARDI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Almost everyone in America knows the phrase, "Do a Good Turn Daily." Almost everyone, too, knows whose slogan it is, for it is really a working slogan and nearly 1,000,000 boys and their leaders who comprise the membership of the Boy Scouts of America are doing enough "Good Turns" every day to make the slogan a household phrase.

The "Good Turn," which became part of the Scout Code when the movement was founded in England, became part of the code of the Boy Scouts of America when that organization was founded in 1910. Since then, the movement has grown until its influence is felt in every American community and the words Scout and "Good Turn" have taken their place side by side in the everyday language of America.

Originally, by "Good Turn" was meant the kind deed or service for others that individual Scouts performed each day. Today the phrase has a larger meaning. Because of the tremendous scope of the Boy Scout movement and especially of the Boy Scouts of America—the largest organized force of boys in the history of the world—it has been possible for these Scouts, banded together, to render collective service to individuals and so to the nation.

Continuous Service

These services are of special significance, as they are continuous. The Scout does his "Good Turn" daily and there are nearly a million Scouts and leaders in the United States

When the recent tornado devastated sections of Georgia and Alabama, organized troops of Scouts were among the first to be ready for service at the scene of the disaster. They could be, for they lived there and were trained to be of service.

The important thing is that the Scouts knew what to do. They collected food and clothing, provided cots, tents, and other camping equipment for use in the construction of emergency hospitals and made themselves generally useful to the Red Cross and the police.

This service was only a repetition of like services rendered many times in the past. The Mississippi flood, the Arkansas tornado, the Florida hurricane of past years, all contributed their stories of Scout service and Scout heroism to the history of American Scouting.

Perhaps even more important in its effect upon America is the service which Scouts render every day. At present the khaki-clad Scouts are aiding the American Legion in its drive for 1,000,000 jobs for the unemployed; in every part of the nation they are collecting food, clothing and fuel for the needy.

Food for Birds

During the winter they provided food for birds in storm-swept areas of the country and now they are planning a campaign to plant 10,000,000 trees in reforestation projects this spring and summer.

Scouts have rendered the useful service of ridding highways of nails, tacks and glass in heavy traffic seasons, they have aided the authorities in anti-mosquito and anti-fly crusades, they have been diligent workers in spring clean-up drives. There are a hundred and one other projects, too, of real service and worth, in which the Scouts are constantly having a hand.

There are other kinds of "Good Turns," too. Scout training fits boys to teach others to swim. The Scouts, in conjunction with the Red Cross, have made America a country of boy swimmers.

The millions of khaki-clad boys who, of recent years, have chopped wood for a neighbor, helped a lady across the street, or done the thousand and one small courtesies for which Scouts have become noted, have all had their part in making the "Good Turn" a Scout tradition.

Hoover's Commendation

The esteem in which the Boy Scout movement is held in America is evidenced by the fact that each succeeding President of the United States since the founding of the movement, has been glad to serve as honorary president.

Of the Scouts President Hoover has said, "I have gladly assumed the honorary presidency of the Boy Scouts of America because the first ideal of our democracy is that each individual shall have opportunity to take that position of leadership in the community to which his character, his ability, and his ambition entitles him; and because the progress of our country is thus directly related to the training in leadership we can give to the youth of the nation.

"In meeting the vital need that when the oncoming generation takes over our national affairs it shall be a generation bulwarked with character, the Boy Scout movement plays a most useful part. I wish all success to the boys themselves and to the Scoutmasters who lead them, and I commend both to the unwearied support of the public that they so inspiringly serve."

[This is one of a series of articles on Boy and Girl Scout and Girl Guide activities which appear in the Monitor on the first four Thursdays of each month. On April 21 the article will deal with Sea Scouts.]

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

John P. Ramsey, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Mrs. W. E Thorns, Waterbury, Conn.
Mrs. Edna F. Simmonds, Closter, N. J.
Walter L. Bronson, Port Washington, N. Y.
Edgar A. Webster, East Providence, R. I.
David J. Stanton San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. David J. Stanton, San Francisco, Calif.
George E. Healey, West Los Angeles, Calif.
Frances Healey, West Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Virginia Healey, West Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Malcolm M. Stewart, Arnold, Md.
John A. Gustus, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Blanche Carll, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Harriet Bergmann, Springfield, N. Y.
Mrs Marie E. Petzold, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Sarah A. Riley, Providence, R. I.
Miss Ruth Kilguss, Providence, R. I.
Miss Hannah Carter, East Providence, R. I.
Miss June Hoffman, Providence, R. I.
Miss Doris Westeren, Providence, R. I.
Miss Harriet Creasy, Providence, R. I.
George Schmitt, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Laura I. Schmitt, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Floyd A Billman, Clinton, Mass.
John B Bedford, Metuchen, N. J.
Miss Lila Ellen Cate, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Raymond E. Danforth, Nashua, N. H.
Mrs Bessie Spiesa, New York, N. Y.
G. S. Oddy, Bridgeport, Conn.
Mrs. G. S Oddy, Bridgeport, Conn.

Japanese Envoy and Family Grace Cherry Blossom Fête

Debuchi Describes Potomac Park Scene to Radio Audience From Washington

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 14—Beneath a canopy of delicately flowering branches, Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador, joined yesterday with the George Washington Bicentennial Commission to celebrate the blossoming of the Japanese cherry trees in Potomac Park.

The serene beauty of pale blossoms reflected in the calm waters of the tidal basin with the Washington Monument in the background, Mr. Debuchi described to a nation-wide radio audience. That the flowering trees, presented by his people to the city of Washington as a token of friendship, should become so enshrined in the hearts of Americans that visitors would come by the tens of thousands to view them each year, was entirely unforeseen at the time of their inauspicious entrance to this country in 1912. The Japanese, Mr. Debuchi said, have long regarded the cherry blossom as the "queen of flowers."

The Ambassador recalled how in 1909, Mrs. William H. Taft, wife of the President, became interested in a move initiated by Miss Eliza Scidmore, sister of the Consul at Yokahama, to have a group of the trees planted in Potomac Park.

He described how the city of Tokyo offered to donate the trees as a token of its affection for the American people; how a shipment of 2000 trees had been destroyed because they were infected; and how after diplomatic expression of regret, the first of 3000 trees of a second shipment was set out by Mrs. Taft and Viscountess Chinda, wife of the Japanese Ambassador, on March 27, 1912.

Yesterday's ceremony was arranged by the Bicentennial Commission. Its director, Mr. Sol Bloom (D.), Representative from New York, paid tribute to Washington's love of the beautiful, surmising that were he to come back to the nation's capital today, he would pass up its many monuments for the quiet shores of the tidal basin to be surrounded by cherry blossoms "like an immortal caress." These trees, Mr. Bloom said, signify the international friendship which was Washington's fondest desire for the new country.

The national anthems of the United States and Japan and spring numbers played by the United States Marine Band completed the outdoor program. Mme. Debuchi, and her daughter Miss Taki Debuchi, attended the ceremony in their native costume.

The swan boat on the basin is busy these days taking visitors on short cruises so they may view the blossoms from the water. Others content themselves with walking under the trees, now nearing the height of their glory. When the early variety which ushers in the spring, has finished blooming, there will be a rosier, double variety in lower Potomac Park so that the blossom ceremony will continue another three weeks or more.

BUDAPEST HALTS 'RED' STORY HOUR

BUDAPEST, April 14 (AP)—Police raided a children's story hour Tuesday, rounding up an audience of youngsters from 10 to 12 years old who were listening to fairy tales and looking at pictures which the authorities said emanated from Moscow.

Six Communists in charge of the program were arrested on a charge of disseminating treasonable propaganda. The children were sent home to their parents.

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They return to us again and again rejoicing in their shrewdness. That is as it should be.

"Let's talk it over."

6 Examples—100 Others

Buick, '29 Coach, model 6-20	$490
Studebaker "8", 1931 Sedan	690
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Ford, 1930 Sport Coupe	265
Buick, 1929 Sedan, 7-pass	690
Essex, 1930 Sedan, Sport type	365

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DRYS ADVOCATE BREAK WITH TWO MAJOR PARTIES

New Jersey Group Finds Repeal Sentiment Is Due to Laxity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 14—A proposal for new strategy by the dry forces of the nation that would repudiate the kind of prohibition given by the old political parties and combat prohibition repeal sentiment being fostered by them is embodied in a resolution adopted by the National Prohibition Party of New Jersey at its convention this week-end.

The state organization at the same session selected its bloc of 16 presidential electors to represent it at the party's national convention in Indianapolis in July, and nominated Miss Esther H. Elfreth, of Haddonfield, one-time president of the New Jersey Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as its candidate for the United States Senate.

Calling for a militant dry campaign to uphold enforcement legislation, the resolution, which will be submitted at Indianapolis for inclusion in the party platform, follows:

"Alcoholic liquor traffic for beverage purposes is an evil that ought to be completely suppressed.

"Present unsatisfactory conditions with reference to prohibition, and the rising tide of sentiment demanding its repeal, call for a radical change of strategy of all groups and organizations favoring prohibition, in order to save it from complete withdrawal and the return of licenses. The kind of prohibition given us by the old political parties should no longer be defended, but repudiated, and the parties responsible therefor repudiated with it.

"Present conditions are in no way the fault of prohibition per se, but rather the fault of the Republican and Democratic Parties, who have never declared for prohibition. A political party in power, unanimously and whole-heartedly favoring prohibition and coördinating all the tremendous power of government for its enforcement, would give us real prohibition.

"This question can be settled only as every other political question has been settled; namely, by a political party in power unreservedly committed to it."

Mr. William F. Varney, of Rockville Center, L. I., prohibition candidate for President in 1928, said that the dry party must hold its candidates in readiness for the time when there would be a voter rebellion against the two old parties.

Mr. Will D. Martin, of Hasbrouck Heights, was reëlected chairman of the New Jersey organization and will direct its state campaign in the fall elections.

Women's League Puts Stress on Peace-Public

(Continued from Page 1)

Hannah Clothier Hull, chairman of the national board of the league; Mrs. Katherine Devereux Blake of New York and Mrs. Victor Berger of Milwaukee.

Constructive Side

The constructive side of the Disarmament Conference will be the subject of an address by Miss Emily G. Balch, national president, at the dinner to be held on April 14. Dr. Gertrude C. Bussey, chairman of the Maryland branch, will preside.

The convention will be opened at the Y. W. C. A. with a luncheon, when Dr. Mary W. Williams, professor of history at Goucher College, will describe some keys to inter-American understanding. Dr. Williams, who has traveled extensively in South America, said in an interview today that she would emphasize the importance of getting the point of view of the Latin American, a feat which is more difficult than is at first apparent.

There are many things to be taken into consideration, according to Dr. Williams, before a North American can understand the South American. The latter is under geographic handicaps, among which are jungle hazards and difficulties of transportation in some sections. Then, she added, there are climatic and political handicaps, complicated by the fact that the Latin American has a peculiarly personal attitude toward patriotism. Insult his country and one insults him.

Latin-American Traits

The Latin-American prides himself on being interested in things intellectual more than in material things, and at the same time is less easily swayed by cold intellect than by warm emotion. Therefore his greatest contributions to civilization have been in the arts rather than the natural sciences, according to Dr. Williams.

When one says United States in some parts of South America, she continued, the native is apt to ask which one. They don't know whether one refers to the United States of Brazil, the United States of Mexico or to the United States with their capital in Washington.

The first afternoon session of the league will be devoted to discussion of the Sino-Japanese conflict and to disarmament. Miss Vernon will talk at the dinner on "Sinews of Peace" and Miss Dorothy Detzer, executive secretary, will talk on the economic stimulus to war.

On Friday morning the reports of the branches of the league will be read and in the afternoon there will be reports on and discussion of interracial work, and the Canadian and American conferences on disarmament. The delegates will be the guests of Miss Elizabeth Gilman in the afternoon.

Saturday morning the reports of the business and resolutions committee will be handled and officers for the coming year elected.

First President Said Money Was Not 'To Look At'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALTHAM, Mass., April 14—"It is not a custom with me to keep money to look at." This statement of George Washington demonstrates that the first President appreciated the necessity of maintaining the circulation of money, Mr. Alexander Brin, chairman of the State Program Committee of the Massachusetts Washington Bicentennial Commission, declared last night at the Washington bicentennial commemoration exercises arranged by the Margaret Brent Civic Guild. Washington's courageous triumphs over personal obstacles and obstacles that threatened to submerge the nation provide sighificant examples for the moderns, Mr. Brin believes.

Though at the time of becoming President, Washington owned 70,000 acres in Virginia, he was obliged to borrow $3000 to go to New York for his inaugural, according to Mr. Brin. He quoted a letter from Washington to his mother, showing the financial stringency in which Washington found himself on occasions. Seemingly insuperable difficulties that loomed up during the formative days of the republic, were dissipated to a large extent by the indomitable courage of Washington, he said.

A $500 bill that was worth but one cent, the dark moments of Valley Forge, the hysteria of depression that set in, all found Washington refusing to be influenced by the rising tide of fear, according to Mr. Brin. The manner in which the force of one man righted and kept steady a tottering ship of state, offers, in the estimate of the speaker, an example that will give power to the Western Republic as the champion of that which is worthy in human life today.

Women's Clubs Join In Boston Canvass For Employment

Plans for organizing members of women's clubs to assist in the house-to-house canvass in Boston to obtain odd jobs for the unemployed were formulated at a meeting today of leaders of women's clubs of this city held at the Y. W. C. A.

All the women's clubs are cooperating with the job-finding campaign committee of the Boston Emergency Committee on Unemployment, of which Mr. E. C. Johnson is chairman. About 100 leaders of women's clubs as well as members of the Junior League attended the meeting conducted by Mrs. Charles Allen Porter, chairman of the women's committee of the campaign.

Mr. Louis J. Hunter, chairman of the neighborhood center work of the campaign, outlined the needs, aims and purposes of the work and described the encouraging results obtained in the first three days of the campaign.

The women are now to organize groups in their own organizations to canvass the various sections of the city, and it is expected that several hundred will be enlisted in this work. A group of Boston University students also is assisting in the canvassing. The neighborhood work centers which have been established in each ward of the city report receiving large numbers of calls from householders to send workers to do odd jobs around their homes.

More than 40,000 hours of work have been recorded at headquarters of the drive up to noon today, all of which is reported directly to headquarters. No record has been made as yet of work that has been sent direct to the neighborhood work centers.

BOSTON PORT RULES ISSUED

Rates, rules, regulations and practices applicable at the Port of Boston, tabulated by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, are shown in new booklet form issued today. This booklet also contains a complete description of the port with its facilities and advantages.

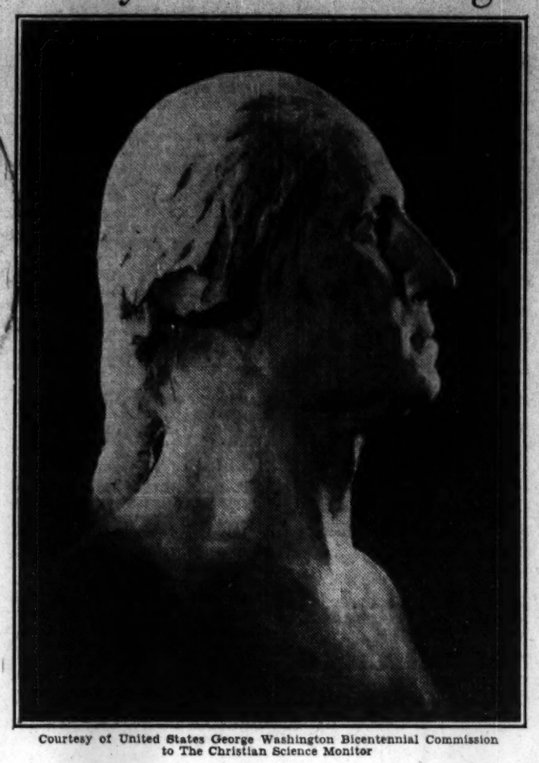
GLEE CLUB TO GIVE CONCERT

A concert will be presented tonight by the Women's Glee Club of Boston University in Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street, at 8. Miss Marie Oliver, a member of the faculty of the Boston University college of music, is the leader.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILROAD

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway's March net income is estimated at about $2,000,000, compared with $1,762,221 in the like month of 1931. Net income for the first quarter is placed at about 61 cents a share on the common stock, compared with 65 cents in the like period of 1931.

One-Cent Bicentennial Stamp Portrays Houdon's Washington



Courtesy of United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOTOGRAPH OF HOUDON'S "MOUNT VERNON" BUST

Regarded as Most Exact Likeness of First President in His Prime—Portrait Apparently Copied From Cast Made From Life-Mold

WASHINGTON POSTAGE STAMP SERIES
Fifth of Twelve Articles

By LANING HUMPHREY

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Houdon's Life Cast—The most exact of all of the portraits of Washington in his prime is reproduced in the 1-cent Bicentennial stamp. But there is much misunderstanding about it. The portrait is easily mistaken by the casual observer for a bust-form adaptation of the Houdon statue in the Virginian Capitol at Richmond. But the statue was carved in marble, with idealizing changes, from this bust, which is of clay. And Houdon cast the original bust from a mold made by applying plaster of Paris direct upon Washington's face, at Mount Vernon, in the General's fifty-third year.

The stamp portrait, however, appears to be copied from a skillful reproduction of one of the casts Houdon made from the life mold.

The mold itself has had a strange history. The whole affair of Houdon's artistic labors at Mount Vernon, and the various results is a complicated story. Sifted out from many conflicting reports, the facts are apparently as now presented.

After producing a plaster mold of Washington's face and head in 1784, together with a life mask, Jean Antoine Houdon, France's greatest portrait sculptor, made a plaster bust from the mold. He gave this to Mr. and Mrs. Washington, and took the mold to Paris. From this he cast a bust from which he idealized to some degree the head of the marble statue at Richmond.

In 1845, Clarke Mills, sculptor, visited Mount Vernon seeking material to guide him in making an equestrian statue ordered by Congress. A plaster bust in the mansion was determined by his expert eye to be the first—and therefore "cleanest"—cast from Houdon's life mold. Permitted to copy it, he is declared by a legend to have left his copy and taken the original with him. However, a letter of John A. Washington has now been made public, which damages this story, but reveals its probable origin. John Washington states that he watched Mills at work, and that Mills gave him the first cast from his mold taken from Houdon's bust.

Houdon made several marble busts from the plaster one—how many, no one seems to know. One of the marble busts was in the possession of a French artist, Deville, in London, and from this he made some plaster casts. It is believed that certain busts and pretended "life masks" found here and there today are of this coinage.

As for the final fortunes of the life mask, it is declared to have been sold, at the settlement of Houdon's estate, to a man who took it to Philadelphia. A stonecutter acquired it from him and presented it to his sculptor friend, Ferdinand Pettrick. The latter took it to Rome, where he set up a studio. For years he guarded it as his most cherished possession. Eventually his widow sold it to the American sculptor, William Wetfield Story, in Rome in the '70's. His son sold it to J. P. Morgan.

Historical Setting.—It is in 1784, George Washington, gentleman farmer, having resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief one year before, has been enlarging his house and "landscaping" its approaches and vistas. He has supervised the setting out of trees according to a plan put to paper in detail. He keeps the farm lots humming with activity.

In a letter to a friend in England he says: "The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them." The State of Virginia has ordered that his statue be made by some eminent sculptor and set up in the capital. Jefferson and Franklin, on diplomatic service in Paris, broach the subject to France's great "statuary," as they call him, Houdon. Empress Catherine of Russia has already sent for him to make a statue of her. Houdon turns his back on Her Majesty in favor of George Washington.

Arriving at Mount Vernon Oct. 2, he visits with Washington for five days before setting to work. He must know his man first. In all, he stays two weeks. The new Capitol having yet to be completed, the statue is not sent to Richmond until 1795.

Good Roads Group Demands Billion Dollar Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., April 14—The twentieth annual convention of the United States Good Roads Association was extended a brilliant welcome at the opening Tuesday in Bayfront Park.

Delegates from 48 states and several South American countries were present. Gov. Doyle E. Carlton welcomed the delegates on behalf of Florida; the Mayor and county officials on behalf of the city.

The chief object of the convention is to arouse public interest in securing the passage of a bill at the present session of Congress for an appropriation of $1,000,000,000 for roads and bridges over major streams, without the 50 per cent participating clause in order to give work to the unemployed.

Plans will also be made to present to the Government reasons for sponsoring the Pan-American Highway to extend from Montreal to Mexico City and to Panama. The convention will also advocate an eastern route from Maine to Florida over the Coastal Highway from Washington, to Panama via Miami, Key West and Havana.

Radio Advertising Topic of Agencies

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 14—The question of how far the sponsor of a radiocast program should go in selling his wares was brought into the open at the annual convention of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, which opened at the Mayflower Hotel here today and continues through tomorrow.

An association bulletin issued recently by the association was the basis of earlier discussion. It called attention to the investigation now under way by the Federal Radio Commission, and urged advertising agency officials to coöperate.

"The National Association of Broadcasters has pledged its cooperation in making this investigation," the bulletin said. "It believes that a fair and impartial investigation will convince the Senate that our system of competitive broadcasting, conducted by private enterprise, is the best for this country."

"There seems to be no question in the majority of our members that commercial credits can be made attractive and interesting in themselves by good showmanship and may be quite acceptable to radio listeners, even though long. How they are handled is more important than their frequency or length."

Cut in Government Costs Is Demanded By Shoe Industry

Sharp reductions in federal, state and municipal taxes, with immediate checking of the increasing cost of Government, is the first step toward greater prosperity in the United States, Mr. William J. Fallon, president of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, told members of that organization at its sixty-fourth annual meeting in Boston yesterday.

Resolutions were adopted demanding "that Government expenditure everywhere be immediately reduced to the greatest extent consistent with the proper conduct of our Government;" characterizing the proposed passage of the soldiers' bonus legislation as "nothing short of a catastrophe," and calling for establishment of a committee of the association to take all precautions against loss to members through illegal bankruptcies and investigate the desirability of amending the present national bankruptcy law to make it less easy to evade legal responsibility.

Solution of present difficulties, said Mr. Fallon, hinges on the balancing of the national budget and some definite step "to check the menacing growth of cost of government and its resultant pyramiding of taxes to a point under which all of our people have become well nigh crushed. Every citizen and every community in the Republic is affected by this staggering situation, and there can be no real progress upward until this burden has been lightened.

"In Massachusetts and New England we have a lot of housecleaning of our own to do along these lines and the sooner we replace some of our present selfish, demagogic and socialistic representatives with men of sanity and public spirit, the sooner we will emerge from our present difficulties. This is one of our greatest obstacles to economic recovery and our people are, themselves, entirely to blame for it.

"Superficially at least, the shoe manufacturing industry of the United States has come through the two years of the depression in better shape than almost any other trade and our New England section is better than any." Mr. Fallon was reëlected president.

POSTAGE INCREASE OPPOSED IN BOSTON

Opposing the proposed increase in postage rates for first class mail from 2 cents to 3 cents an ounce, the Boston Chamber of Commerce is of the opinion that a large portion of mail now sent first class would be diverted to third class, with resulting loss in revenue. The Chamber committee on postal facilities telegraphed Senators David I. Walsh and Marcus A. Coolidge today, urging defeat of the proposal.

The Chamber points out that the proposal, in effect, would place on the only profitable class of mail, the burden of such classes that now are operating at a loss. Mr. Leonard J. Raymond, former chairman of the postal committee of the chamber, is in Washington today to voice the opposition of the Chamber at the hearing.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF HANDICRAFT IN CANADA SHOWN

McGill University Expert Describes Possibilities in All Branches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The arts and crafts of rural Canada, showing the economic as well as the artistic value of craft work, were the subject of an address by Lieut.-Col. W. Bovey, director of the department of extramural relations, McGill University. He drew attention to the work of Marius Barbeau and other Canadians who have recognized the artistic and economic possibilities of Canadian arts. "Had it not been for the activities of the Canadian Handicraft Guild, the hand-loom stuff and hooked rugs of eastern Canada would have deteriorated almost past recovery," said Coloney Bovey.

"Only recently have we realized the authenticity and beauty of our early Canadian architecture, the highly developed art and the unexcelled technique of the architect craftsmen of other days. The careful studies carried out by Prof. Ramsay Traquair and Mr. Gordon Neilson are turning a new light on masterpieces of which we have, until now, known very little.

"We must consider Canadian handicraft from two points of view: First, we must establish their economic importance. Have they a place in our economic system, and what is that place? Secondly, we must turn our thoughts to the artistic value of craft work, to the color it brings into life, to its intimate and remarkable effect on the spirit of the craftsmen.

"I am limiting myself to the countryside. There are plenty of excellent craftsmen in the city. Some are women, bookbinders, workers in iron and precious metals, makers of violins and beautiful furniture, potters and painters of pottery," continued Colonel Bovey.

"What have agricultural problems to do with handicrafts? By the development of one kind of craft work the wool grower's wife and her neighbor can add materially to their income, and so indirectly to the prosperity of the districts in which they live. The Canadian country woman working with a hand loom, using her own yarn, can make tweeds equal to any handmade tweeds which we can import, and she can sell them at a comparatively low price.

"Rural Canada has other handicraft products. At Duncan, Vancouver Island, one may buy the finest sweaters in the world, goats' wool sweaters made by Indians. In the Queen Charlotte Islands, Indians are still making wonderful black stone dishes and ornaments. From the schools in the Mackenzie Valley come beautiful vests, mittens, and moccasins, with their traditional bead work sewn on white and brown leather. In Nova Scotia and Quebec, indeed, throughout parts of Canada, you will find country smiths and carpenters capable of excellent and enduring work."

Broadway Merchants Start Move To Regulate Venders on Sidewalks

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 14—The shouts of Broadway barkers, so curiously novel to out-of-town visitors, are beginning to grate unpleasantly on the ears of business people in the mid-town district.

To the usual barkers' chorus have been added the cries of many itinerant venders during the last few months, drumming up trade in flowers, fruit and small cheap articles. Some of these venders display mechanical toys or jewelry that attract crowds around them on the sidewalk, forcing pedestrians to scuttle into the street.

It is a common thing for a group of men and boys to crowd around a vender who illustrates the capacities of a concealed whistle which will imitate a canary, a dog or a policeman's traffic signal. On every corner, salesmen offer gardenias for a nickel or a dime or stand invitingly beside their stands of apples, candy or sweet peas.

This makes fine heyday for the peddlers, but the merchants in Broadway, from Forty-second to Fiftieth streets, have decided that it is time to voice a protest. The Broadway Association and the Forty-second Street Property Owners's Association have embarked on a campaign to maintain the dignity and the standards of the mid-town district.

Many of the peddlers on Broadway are persons who are simply preying on the sympathy of the public and are not willing to do an honest day's work, Mr. John E. Gratke, executive secretary of the Broadway Association, told a Monitor correspondent. Many of them are "sharpshooters" who are offering for sale as "great bargains" articles that are worth even less than the dime or quarter the peddlers ask for them, he said.

Mr. Gratke said the work of clearing the peddlers off Broadway was made difficult when a magistrate inflicts only some slight penalty on peddlers who are arrested for selling without licenses, since in a few days the men appear in the same places again.

PAY CUT IN DETROIT'S $72,000,000 BUDGET

DETROIT, April 14 (AP)—The City Council, harassed for months with financial problems, Tuesday adopted a $72,000,000 budget, based on estimated tax receipts of $61,000,000 during the fiscal year starting July 1.

Although they failed to provide a balanced budget for the coming year, the councilmen started toward balancing the current year's budget by voting 5 to 4 for 33 1-3 per cent reduction in pay of the 18,000 municipal employees for the remainder of the year.

MORE CONTROL OVER CREDITS DECLARED NEED

Dennis Says Collapse Is Due to Shortsighted Policy of Bankers

Either continuance of the present system of free competition under a plan of modified capitalism, with increased public expenditures and higher taxes, or reversion to a form of Communism, with economic policies determined by political agencies, must be chosen by the United States very soon or bankruptcy and collapse will result, according to Mr. Lawrence Dennis.

Mr. Dennis, author of "Is Capitalism Doomed?" formerly United States Chargé d'Affaires in Roumania, Nicaragua and Honduras, and lately with the J. & W. Seligman Co., is to speak tonight at the Ford Hall Forum.

Present world difficulties Mr. Dennis laid to a collapse of credit, which he traced to the "shortsighted" policy of bankers in continuing credit expansion beyond actual consumer demand. This action he classed as a phase of the "vicious circle" which in turn, he said, can be influenced only with a change in the "selfish" attitude, under a new system restricting unequal distribution of wealth.

Mr. Dennis sees little hope for an economic recovery under the free competition plan, and although he does not advocate complete Communism, he would have production and credit controlled by government. This policy he favors over that of a modified form of capitalism, which, he pointed out, would depend upon a revolutionary change in the attitude of the bankers and "capitalists."

This latter system he bases upon the need to increase expenditures to bring about a greater consumer demand. The plan he proposes would involve an increased annual expenditure of $15,000,000,000, met by an increase in taxes so as to pay off the debt each year.

Mr. Dennis, who recently testified before the Senate Investigating Committee that he had advised against several South American loans, lauded plans now on foot by the State Department to form a bondholders' protective committee. Such a body, he said, would be able to exert more pressure on those countries whose bonds have defaulted and could better serve the interests of bondholders than individual banks or bond houses.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

It is estimated New York Central Railroad just about covered its fixed charges in March. This would compare with a surplus after charges of $1,250,304 for March, 1931.

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SOUTH IS FOUND GROWING UNDER ITS OWN POWER

Natural Scientific Research Shown Contributing to Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Industrial developments in the South giving incentives for natural scientific research in southern institutions of higher learning were pointed out by Mr George L. Fertig, president of the Alabama Academy of Sciences, at the annual meeting of that body in Birmingham recently. He linked natural science with industry in development.

"Although starting the race of industrial development much later than the other sections of the country," he said, "in the last years the South has produced 12 per cent of the value of manufactured products in the United States, 22 per cent of the value of mineral products and 28 per cent of the value of agricultural products."

As examples of what has been accomplished in the South by natural scientific research, Mr. Fertig mentioned a few of the outstanding industries: approximately 33,000 tons of cotton linters consumed by the rayon industries of the South, as well as 65,000 tons of sulfite wood pulp, 145,000 tons of sulphuric acid and 105,000 tons of caustic soda. All necessary materials are produced in close proximity to the rayon plants, he said.

Kraft paper is made in great quantities in Louisiana, Florida and Alabama. Mr. Fertig predicted that in a brief time a satisfactory method of bleaching would be developed in experimental laboratories, "and we soon may expect to read our daily southern newspapers printed on bleached pulp from the southern long-leaf pine."

The 1928 cotton crop was 14,477,000 bales, producing 6,435,000 tons of seed. "Twenty years ago," he said, "this enormous tonnage of seed would have been largely discarded, but in 1928, 5,061,000 tons were put through refining processes which produced materials worth $200,000,000."

Research has discovered the seed may be split up into three components, he said, linters, hulls and kernels. From linters come rayon, photographic films, varnish, gun cotton and many other materials; from the hulls, adhesive, potash, xylose and similar products; and from the kernels, food substitutes and insulating materials and other industrial products. A 16,000,000-bale cotton crop will furnish all the protein food necessary for 53,000,000 people for a year, he said.

The South now enjoys an enviable position in the field of fertilizers, he said. He mentioned the high phosphate availability of slag, and the recently developed 68 per cent plant food. Approximately 300,000 people in the South are dependent upon the naval stores industry, he said. In Florida, 5500 acres of land, profitably producing tung oil, is threatening China's years of monopoly of this industry.

Virginia Library Gets Jefferson Manuscript Sets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Two sets of Jefferson manuscripts, of unusual interest because they are intimately connected with the beginnings of the University of Virginia, have been presented to the Virginia collection in the University library by Mr. William Andrews Clark Jr. of Los Angeles, alumnus of 1899.

Eighteen letters written by Jefferson to his friend, Gen. John Hartwell Cocke, from 1813 to 1826, comprise the first set. They were, until recently, in possession of the Cocke family, and have never been published as a whole.

General Cocke was one of the founders of the university and was an important member of the first board of visitors. These personal letters comment frankly on the problems involved in the establishment of the institution. In them such matters are discussed as the progress of the buildings, the site of the botanical gardens, difficulties with the Italian sculptors, the water supply, the leak in the rotunda dome, the curriculum, the selection of the faculty, the raising of money, and the purchase of books for the library.

The second set consists of manuscript specifications drawn up by Jefferson for the construction of the first buildings. This set was formerly the property of Dr. W. M. Randolph of Charlottesville, Va., and the contents have been published in part in the book on Jefferson's architecture, by Dr. William A. Lambeth of the university faculty.

Old-Time Four O'Clocks and Marigolds Brought Back in Bicentennial Gardens

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 14 — The old-fashioned variegated flowers that bloomed in profusion in the gardens of George Washington's time will come back into favor this summer as a result of a campaign initiated by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, in cooperation with the American Society of Landscape Architects and the Garden Clubs of America.

Some of the once-favorites have been relegated to the background by more modern varieties, but they will find an important place this summer in reproductions of Colonial gardens being laid out in all parts of the country.

The plan is to have back yards and vacant lots play a part in the bicentennial anniversary just as much as estates which have room for extensive gardening. The Bicentennial Commission has prepared, with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture, a list of annuals and biennials which are suitable for such a garden as well as a simple design for planting which will be useful for amateur gardeners.

A model bicentennial garden is to be laid out in Potomac Park in Washington. A committee of local women under the guidance of Mrs. James Carroll Frazier has undertaken the development of this project, which will be visited by thousands of tourists in Washington for the celebration.

Several other cities have signified their intention of either designating some one garden as the civic bicentennial garden for that community or are planting a new plot in honor of this occasion.

That George Washington was a flower-lover is assured by the gardens he laid out with his own hand at Mount Vernon. He had a knowledge of practical horticulture that enabled him to collect and grow in his gardens a wide variety of both native and rare plants. His taste enabled him to appreciate the orderly arrangement of his grounds and made him an outstanding patron of landscape gardening, officials point out.

Among the old-fashioned flowers which will add to the array of color and fragrance of the bicentennial gardens are the marigold, wallflower, larkspur, honesty, stock, sensitive plant, sweet peas, mignonette, hollyhocks, pinks and four o'clocks.

CRIME DROP SHOWN IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 14 — A slight decrease in major crimes committed in this city is noted in the 1931 report of the Philadelphia Criminal Justice Association, just issued. But no real progress may be expected, according to Mr. George W. Norris, president of the association, until the "smug complacency of the average citizen" gives way to the acceptance of his responsibility.

Coincident with the Criminal Justice Association's report, a pamphlet put out by Mr. Charles Edwin Fox under the auspices of the Big Brother Association was issued, urging the establishment of a bureau of crime prevention as a means of coping with the growing number of "older boys" between the ages of 16 and 21 who come into contact with the law.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN MARK TREE IN CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Several hundred women from all sections of the country, members of the National Society of New England Women, began their nineteenth annual congress here.

Placing of a tablet at a tree planted at American University by the Congress last year was presided over by Mrs. Willis Byrne of Hartford, Conn., honorary president-general. The congress will adjourn Thursday after the installation of national officers and awarding of various honors.

LENNOX ROBINSON TO SPEAK

Mr. Lennox Robinson, author of the comedies "The Whiteheaded Boy" and "The Far-Off Hills," both of which appear in the repertory of the company from the Abbey Theater, Dublin, now acting at the Hollis Street Theater, will speak about Irish drama at the Book Shop of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, Saturday afternoon, at 2:30, and autograph any copies of his books.

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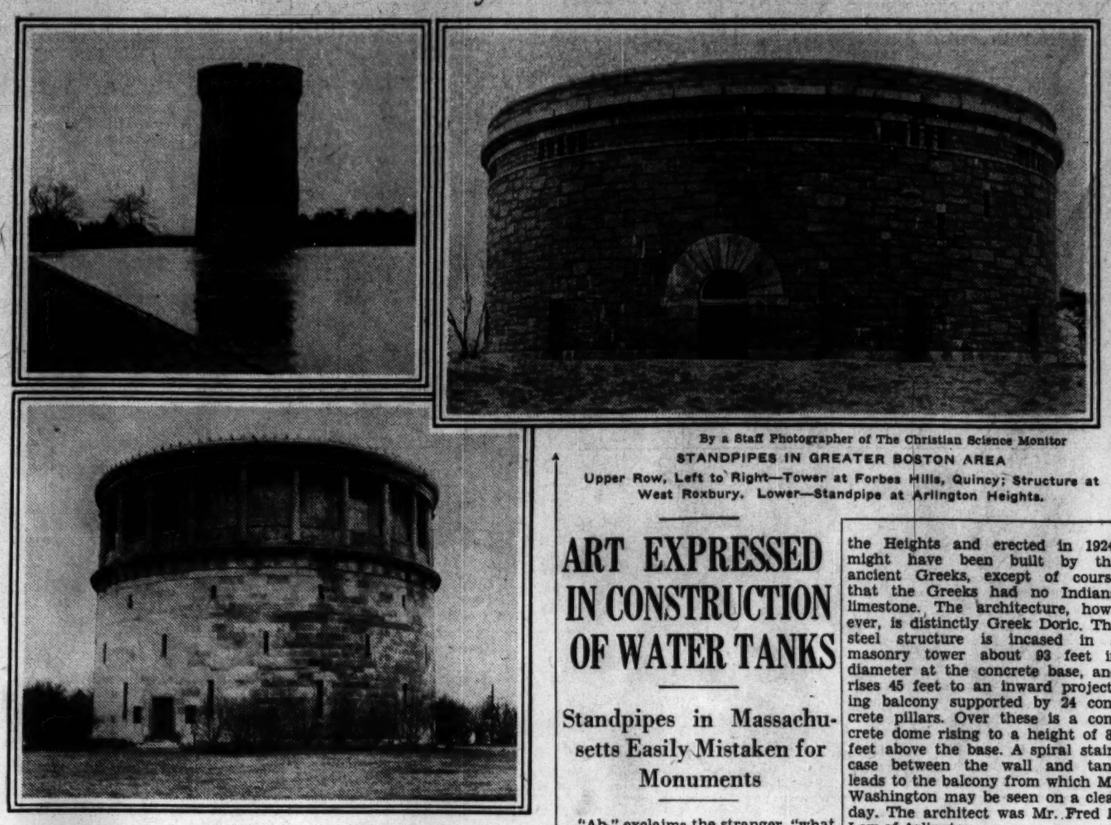

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

STANDPIPES IN GREATER BOSTON AREA

Upper Row, Left to Right—Tower at Forbes Hills, Quincy; Structure at West Roxbury. Lower—Standpipe at Arlington Heights.

ART EXPRESSED IN CONSTRUCTION OF WATER TANKS

Standpipes in Massachusetts Easily Mistaken for Monuments

"Ah," exclaims the stranger, "what an attractive monument!"

"Nothing of the sort," explains the citizen, "that's just our standpipe."

The Metropolitan District Commission decided, as long ago as 1900, that standpipes need not mar the landscape wherever they are erected. To prove it the commission has since built three standpipes which might easily be mistaken for heroic monuments or memorials of a type usually found as centerpieces in municipal parks.

Greek, medieval and modern architecture are combined to make of these tanks something more than just attempts to hide ugly structures. They are not only attractive landmarks, but compared with the usual standpipe of bare steel, looming like a grotesque scarecrow, they are works of art in their field.

Aside from their æsthetic value they are doubly useful as lookout towers and as means of enticing visitors. Standpipes, by necessity located at high points, too often ruin delightful scenic spots. A picnic lunch beneath a huge, red, steel tank has little to recommend it. Then, too, a precarious climb up a slippery, vertical steel ladder affords greater discomfort than the resulting limited view warrants.

The tank at Arlington, located in the Heights and erected in 1924, might have been built by the ancient Greeks, except of course that the Greeks had no Indiana limestone. The architecture, however, is distinctly Greek Doric. The steel structure is incased in a masonry tower about 93 feet in diameter at the concrete base, and rises 45 feet to an inward projecting balcony supported by 24 concrete pillars. Over these is a concrete dome rising to a height of 80 feet above the base. A spiral staircase between the wall and tank leads to the balcony from which Mt. Washington may be seen on a clear day. The architect was Mr. Fred E. Low of Arlington.

The Bellevue Reservoir in Roxbury, erected in 1915, lacks any distinct architectural design, but shows a hint of medieval and Roman influence. The tank is incased in a masonry tower of Bay View Granite and is 114 feet in diameter at the base and 47½ feet high from the concrete base to the top of the cornice. A parapet wall surrounds the promenade roof, in the center of which is a hexagonal turret 70 feet across. A stairway inside the shell leads to the roof, where the view is worth the climb.

Imaginary battle-axes flash in the sun and jousting knights gallop by as one gazes across the still waters of a reserve reservoir in Quincy at the castellike tower inclosing the standpipe. The Forbes Hill standpipe, erected in 1900, is surrounded by granite masonry, with an observation roof reached by a spiral staircase inside the wall. The tower is 77 feet high from the base. The roof is bordered by embattlements, making the entire structure easily recognizable as of medieval design.

Mr. Benjamin Hancock, staff architect of the metropolitan commission, was responsible for the Roxbury and Quincy tank designs. According to Mr. S. E. Killam, superintendent of distribution of sections, of the water department of the commission, these tanks probably are not unique in design, but surely are not common. At least there is none similar in this region, he states.

This attempt to beautify these usually far-from-ornate structures has spread even to private estates, a number of which in the Boston area have adopted various means of improving the appearance of private water supply tanks. Scenery-marring standpipes are eliminated and often something of genuine artistic value accomplished.

SENATE GROUP STANDS BEHIND WORLD COURT

Opposes Subjecting Root Protocol Signatories to Review of Intent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 14 — The Pittman resolution, backed by opponents of American adherence to the World Court, was rejected yesterday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The resolution would have authorized the President to ascertain "if the signatories of the protocol agree that the protocol does not impair or affect the fifth reservation and that the Court cannot, without the consent of the United States, entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest."

The committee rejected the resolution, 11 to 8, with three absent members yet to be polled. A majority is necessary for passage. World Court opponents joined with Mr. Pittman, an advocate of adherence, in voting for the measure. Supporters of the Root protocol feel that it already fully protects American rights and that the Pittman reservation is unnecessary.

Voting for the Pittman resolution were Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho; Senator Hiram Johnson (R.) of California; Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr. (R.) of Wisconsin; Senator Arthur R. Robinson (R.) of Indiana; Senator Otis F. Glenn (R.) of Illinois; and Senator Key Pittman (D.) of Nevada; Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D.) of Illinois, and Senator Henrik Shipstead (F. L.) of Minnesota.

Opponents were Senator Arthur Capper (R.) of Kansas, Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania, Senator Simeon D. Fess (R.) of Ohio, Senator Bronson Cutting (R.) of New Mexico, Senator Claude A. Swanson (D.) of Virginia, Senator Thomas J. Walsh (D.) of Montana, Senator Pat Harrison (D.) of Mississippi, Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, Senator Tom Connally (D.) of Texas and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.) of Michigan. The absent members of the committee yet to be polled are Senator George H. Moses (R.) of New Hampshire, Senator Walter F. George (D.) of Georgia and Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York.

"I have always been an advocate of adherence to the World Court," Mr. Pittman said, "and am now. I do not believe, and I am sure the Senate of the United States does not believe, that the Court should have jurisdiction through an advisory opinion to meddle in the internal affairs of the United States, discuss its policies, and through such action probably arouse international opposition against the United States."

Boston Loan Bill Again Is Defeated

The measure to permit the city of Boston to borrow $500,000 outside its debt limit for improved hospital facilities was thrown out of the Senate for the second time yesterday, when a move to reconsider previous unfavorable action was defeated.

Without debate, the committee's "reference to the next annual session" was accepted by the Senators on proposed legislation to continue public control of the Boston Elevated Railway for 25 years.

The House session lasted only long enough to refer to the next annual session a petition authorizing construction of a park at Wachusett Dam.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely submitted to the Executive Council the name of Mr. Thomas F. Quinn of Natick as special justice of the District Court of Natick. His appointment of Mr. Joseph J. Roberts of Provincetown as state inspector of fish was rejected by the Council, but his selection of Mr. Robert C. Parker of Westfield, as justice of the District Court of Hampden, was accepted after considerable debate.

Nature Provides New Waterway In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Nature is creating a new deep waterway into Canadian territory which in time may remove the necessity for entering the Canadian Yukon by way of Skagway, Alaska.

Natural scientists have found that ice recession at Glacier Bay, northern British Columbia, has opened a deep waterway into Canadian territory through the Alaskan panhandle. The Grand Pacific Glacier has now receded about one mile beyond the international border.

Growing economic importance of the Yukon country for mining and other purposes may make it worth while for the Canadian Government ultimately to establish a seaport near the spot where the glacier once stood, so that traffic may be moved to and from the Yukon without passing United States territory.

The history of this great ice river is unique. For reasons so far unknown, it has receded more than 60 miles since the position was first recorded by Capt. George Vancouver in 1794. The recession now averages 100 feet annually.

O'Brien Elected To Gerard Post

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Mr. Arthur O'Brien of Washington, D. C., was elected yesterday as treasurer of the Democrats' "victory fund" organization.

He succeeds Mr. James W. Gerard, who resigned recently as treasurer of the Democratic National Committee.

This was virtually the only change in the money-raising organization during an executive session of the "Minute Men" in charge of the $1,500,000 drive. Mr. Jouett Shouse, chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, will continue to lead the drive.

The meeting was a part of ceremonies in connection with the gathering of Democrats at the Willard Hotel for a Jefferson Day celebration. Mr. Shouse, Mr. John J. Raskob, chairman of the National Committee, and Mr. Alfred E. Smith attended the "Minute Men" gathering.

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DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FREE

EDUCATOR ASKS PUBLIC CONTROL OF RADIO NETS

'American Plan' Decried Before Parliamentary Group in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 14—How educational service is being "sacrificed by commercial exploitation in the United States" through private control, was described yesterday by Dr. J. E. Morgan, chairman of the National Committee on Education at Washington, D. C., before the Parliamentary Committee on Radio Broadcasting.

It was significant, he said, that his committee, composed of representatives of nine great educational groups, the outstanding educational organizations of the nation, should have called for public ownership of radio broadcasting. In spite of the fact that the individual states have full control of education, the present system, he said, leaves broadcasting largely in the hands of commercial groups who fill the air with the cheapest programs and advertising.

In 1927, after conditions had grown intolerable, the Federal Radio Commission had been formed for the purpose of granting broadcasting licenses, he explained.

"In practice," Dr. Morgan continued, "it has proved a weak organization. It has failed to wield the influence the law allows." Since then he believed conditions were continually getting worse rather than better, and although a bill has passed the Senate calling for a thorough investigation of the whole broadcasting field and to report on the feasibility of public ownership of broadcasting stations, he did not look for much result.

Dr. Morgan also referred to the suppression of freedom of speech, saying that it was practically impossible for anyone not occupying the highest responsible positions to get a hearing. This also was causing the greatest dissatisfaction throughout the country and turning more people in favor of public ownership, although, he admitted, "powerful public utilities, backing the present broadcasting interests, will prevent public ownership if possible."

Men were running for Congress on the issue of freedom of the air, and he was sanguine that it was only a matter of time when the present intolerable state of affairs would be rectified.

Dr. Morgan estimated that governmental control would add $100,000,000 to the effectiveness of education in the United States. Referring to the future of radio as a medium for news, he declared that "there are enough in invention now to drive newspapers out of existence. Some think this is fanciful. But it is possible that within 10 years it will not be possible to maintain a newspaper in competition with the ether."

A letter from Mr. Lee De Forest, "father of radio," who began broadcasting in New York as early as 1910, addressed to the Radio League of Canada, was read by Mr. Graham Spry, its president. After recounting the high hopes he has had for the future of radio "as a noble agency for the diffusion of education and culture," he described the present American "plan" as in reality no plan whatsoever.

He realized that good programs must be paid for, but it should be done by the mere sponsoring notices which introduce and terminate programs.

RAIL HEAD FAVORS DEBT CANCELLATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 14—A readjustment of war debts to the capacity of the debtor to pay, even if it means ultimate cancellation of all such debts was urged by Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in addressing the thirty-third annual dinner of the company's transportation club on April 9, here.

"I trust that all nations of the world will shortly accept the fact that war debts not only should, but must be readjusted to the capacity of the debtor countries to pay," Mr. Atterbury said. "The readjustment should not be merely limited to capacity to pay, but should have for its objective the bringing about of those international conditions which will be most favorable to lasting peace, to financial security, to the revival of world trade and to the restoration of general employment."

Deerfield Power Company Affairs Topic of Hearing

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Testimony regarding the organization in 1911 of the Deerfield Company and its acquisition of lands and power rights in Vermont and Massachusetts was given before the Federal Trade Commission today by Mr. Martin A. Brown of Wilmington, Vt.

Responding to questions by Mr. Robert E. Healy, the commission's chief counsel, Mr. Brown said he organized the Deerfield Company in 1911, "upon the suggestion of Chace & Marriman."

Testimony on this point varied with that of Henry I. Harriman of Chace & Harriman, who testified some months ago before the commission that Brown and his associates had been behind the company's organization.

Brown further testified he began acquiring lands in the Deerfield Valley in 1909, and these lands in 1911 were taken over by the Deerfield Company, from Chace & Harriman, for whom they were purchased. Brown next testified that Chace & Harriman then bought the stock of the Deerfield Company for $14,700, the sale containing the condition that the Deerfield Company would be entitled to any power developed to 12,000,000 kilowatt hours annually for 999 years at a stated price.

VISITORS TO SEE LEVIATHAN IN DOCK

Visitors will be admitted to the Leviathan, largest steamer under the American flag, while that vessel is in dry dock at South Boston for scraping, cleaning and painting of the underwater sections of the hull, it is announced by officials of the International Mercantile Marine Company, local agents for the United States Lines.

The big vessel leaves New York early Sunday and is due at Boston early Monday.

Practically all of the interior refinishing and redecorating has been completed while the vessel was at New York, so that visitors here will not interfere with workmen. The vessel will be open for inspection April 19 and 20, by pass, issued at the local office of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

RED CROSS VOICES NEED FOR SUPPORT

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—With relief demands upon it continually increasing, the need of the Red Cross for a greater membership to carry forward its humanitarian service was stressed yesterday at its annual convention.

Mr. James K. McClintock, vice-chairman in charge of finance, said the people have come to expect of the Red Cross instant and effective action, and to meet the need, increasing financial support is necessary. Mr. Harold G. Campbell, associate superintendent of schools, New York City, in another address, praised the work of the Junior Red Cross in the American public schools.

LUIS FLORES HEADS PERUVIAN CABINET

LIMA, Peru, April 14 (AP)—A new Cabinet, headed by Señor Luis Flores, Minister of the Interior, as Premier, was formed yesterday after the Cabinet of Premier Francisco Lanatta resigned.

Señor Ignacio Brandariz was appointed Finance Minister in the new Cabinet. The others are: Señor Alberto Freundt Rossell, Foreign Affairs; Señor Elias Lozada Benavente, Public Works and Railways; Señor Carlos Sayan Alvarez, Education; Col. Manuel Rodriguez, War, and Señor Alfredo Benavides, Marine.

REICH PUTS BALANCED BUDGET BEFORE JOBS

BERLIN, April 14 (AP)—Germany will balance its budget first, then go ahead with the task of providing jobs for its 7,000,000 unemployed, Herr Adam Stegerwald, Minister of Labor, told a convention of trade unions yesterday.

"We must avoid another inflation and insure the stability of our currency," he said. "Domestic improvement depends largely on the future course of France and the United States, but our own domestic political situation is a factor to be considered."

Watch Him Break Up That 'Huddle'

The Christian Science Monitor-The Central News, Ltd., London

Upper Picture—Dog Penning Sheep in Hyde Park Sheep Trials. Lower Picture—Group of British Sheep Dogs.

Britain's Champion Sheep Dogs To Show America Their Skill

Seven Leaders of England, Scotland and Wales That Penned and Shedded King's Sheep in Blue Ribbon of the Heather Contest to Sail in Fall

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Moss, Twig and Roy, of England; Mirk and Ken, of Scotland, and Lad, Toss and Cymro, of Wales—the seven champion sheep dogs of the moors who made British thousands hold their breath in Hyde Park last September when they gathered and penned and shedded the King's sheep in the Blue Ribbon of the Heather contest—are coming to the United States this fall to show Americans how to "work" sheep. The announcement that the meadows of the East and the plains country of the West would see the famous collies of Great Britain in action was made by Mr. Ainslee G. McDougall, executive field director of Famous Speakers, New York, who will manage the tour of these four-legged notables.

Naturally the news that they would cross the Atlantic made the seven "unbeatables" wag their tails very hard at the three tall men who are their shepherds. Mr. Alex Millar, of Scotland; Mr. L. J. Humphreys, of Wales, and Mr. J. B. Bagshaw, of England, gave them a bit of a nod in return, and there is a fine understanding of the matter between them.

The American trials of these dogs that rank among the best sheepherders in the world, will begin in New York. Where is not yet settled, but since a 100-yard clearing is enough space for the trials, one of the meadows of Central Park itself may be chosen. Aside from this, there would be no sufficient stretch of green within the city.

After New York the dogs will go to the other principal cities in this country and in Canada, and each place will provide a flock of 30 sheep to test their skill.

Before they trot aboard their America-bound ship, the teams will have performed again in the international trials in England, scheduled for August this year. They have won their brave showing of trophies because they know every trick it takes to manipulate flurried sheep in the ways they should go; driving, shedding, penning—these are second nature to them.

Like every good sheep dog, they were born with the suitability to do this thing, and that means having all the virtues of stamina, pliability, concentration, forcing power, firmness, coolness, steadiness and obedience. And then, in addition to excelling in the genius of their kind and having a temper that cannot be ruffled and the sagacity of a sage, they must know the rules of the big weathered men of the fells and the moors who direct them.

A whistle is the code in Britain for this sort of thing, and a weird, wonderful sound it is in the silence of the field. It is a moment, say, when the sheep look like breaking. "Steady!" comes the low-pitched command, and a long-drawn note sets Lad, Toss and Cymro at their wonderful maneuvers in a flash, if it is Mr. Humphrey watching things.

Alex Millar uses his voice, too, as well as his whistle, but his low tones could never be heard a quarter of a mile off, so that the precision of the work of Ken and Mirk must, after all, be put down to the complete kinship between them and the kilted six-footer down the field with his great crook and silent ways. Alex Millar's third dog, Ben, who will not come to America, performed so superbly to his shepherd's "Awa to me hint," and eerie whistle that they won the international championship together last year.

The seven do not come to America merely to put on a dog show for the ladies to come and rave over them, but strictly as experts in a very specialized line. Indeed, it is a mystery to the dogs what makes people crowd to watch them, because they have been doing this sort of thing their lives long on the British moorlands. They do not know what "super-intelligence" means, and were politely attentive, but not impressed, when Mr. David Lloyd George said of them last year that he expected in 20 years "we shall be giving them the vote."

Washington Route Tree Plan Starts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTERTOWN, Md., April 14—A long-range program to improve the state highway between Rock Hall and Georgetown, over which Washington passed many times on his trips between Annapolis and Philadelphia, has been launched by a committee of Kent County citizens in connection with the bicentennial.

One thousand Japanese cherry trees will be planted on both sides of the highway along the 40-mile stretch, according to Mr. Stanley B. Sutton, chairman of the committee in charge. To start the work, 50 trees will be planted, 100 feet apart, between Chestertown and Kennedyville, a distance of about 40 miles. Later on dogwood will be planted between the cherry trees.

The upkeep of the trees will be in the hands of members of the Kent County Boys' 4-H clubs. Washington, on his trips to Philadelphia, usually crossed Chesapeake Bay and then proceded northward. Historic spots at Rock Hall, Chesterton, Galena and Georgetown, where he stopped for the night or for meals, are being marked by the Bicentennial Committee.

New York Surveys Means of Saving On Three Colleges

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 14—The State Board of Higher Education has appointed a committee to "determine how the expenses of the three colleges operated under its auspices may be kept down to their present level and also "whether the colleges might develop sources of revenue which would operate to reduce the annual budgetary requirements." The institutions governed by the board are, City College, Hunter College and Brooklyn College.

The committee, which is headed by Mr. Charles H. Tuttle, will consider the possibility of reducing, or at least preventing, an increase in the size of the freshman classes in these institutions, Mr. Mark Eisner, newly elected chairman of the board, said. It will consider also the practicability of charging students for textbooks and will examine the curricula of the three colleges with a view to eliminating some causes temporarily. The colleges have been administered in the past with every degree of economy consistent with their high standards of education, Mr. Eisner held.

"The city of New York has been committed to the policy of the free higher education of its youth since the year 1847," he continued, "and its policy in this regard has by now become fundamental in its civic program. These colleges have promoted the prestige of the city itself and their graduates grace the bench and bar, the teaching profession, as well as other professional and business walks of life.

"The return which the city has received in service from the graduates of these institutions exceeds to an immeasurable degree the pecuniary cost of maintaining them."

'GRAF' BACK HOME

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Germany, April 14 (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin landed here yesterday, ending her second trip of the year to Pernambuco, Brazil. The crossing from Pernambuco took 101 hours on account of heavy fogs.

New York Policeman Today Tries to Be Friend of Boys

His Job Is to Keep Them Out of Police Station and Where Vim Can Find Free Play

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 14—The burgeoning season is laying its fine green touch on the cracks and crevices of Manhattan, the soil of many a pent-house garden has been newly turned, and in those areas of greatest density where the tenement population lives, the boys are playing ball to get their pitching and batting form in trim for the big league "champeenships." The "cop" at the corner has an eye on the tryouts, but it is benevolent, not threatening, for times have changed in more ways than one. The New York City cop has a hand these days in keeping a boy out of the station house.

Competitive sports for boys between 10 and 17 years is one way New York bluecoats propose to cope with the growing problem of youthful crime, and that is why the "fellas" of Harlem, the lower East Side, the Hell's Kitchen neighborhood and other congested areas are feeling their muscles and playing "catch" after school these April days.

It will come under the head of an interborough tournament, according to Inspector Louis F. Costuma, head of the Crime Prevention Bureau, that will take in the neighborhood boys of all five counties of the city. The work of organizing the teams and drawing up the practice schedules is going forward, and the playing will start before the month is out.

That is how it is that Manhattan boys are learning to look for the cop instead of run from him. Hasn't he more than once shown he has an eye for a likely vacant lot as a real place for a baseball diamond? And isn't he to be the umpire when the competition starts?

A policeman is on the lookout for vacant lots and the like now that one of his chief commissions has come to be the welfare of the boy, and it is his responsibility to report and see to it that, with vavation time at hand, there will be a place for him to play. If a boys' club is lacking, he himself undertakes to organize teams for vacant-lot sporting events. Today, after almost two years of work to this end in coöperation with the uniformed squad of the Crime Prevention Bureau, few neighborhoods in the city are without a boys' place equipped with some sort of gymnasium facilities.

The city itself has no money with which to equip gymnasiums or hire instructors, but the bureau has the coöperation of all boys' social agencies, and these are equipped to supervise boys' sports. The attendance at such meeting places runs into tens of thousands, but it is the other thousands given to spending their after school time in the streets that the police are working to interest in their program of championship matches and games.

CHILE TO HELP COAL TRADE

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 14 (By U. P.)—Imposition of a heavy import duty on petroleum as a means of protecting Chile's coal industry was recommended by the Administration in a message to Congress yesterday.

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Dublin Spring Fair Draws Crowds From All Ireland and Abroad to Exhibits

ULSTER JOINS FREE STATERS IN SPRING SHOW

Royal Dublin Society Expands—Surplus Bought Premises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—There are no boundaries between North and South Ireland for the annual Spring Show to be held by the Royal Dublin Society at Ball's Bridge, May 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Entries come from all parts of the Emerald Isle irrespective of political affiliation, for the R. D. S. was founded 201 years ago and the separation of the six northern counties from the 26 southern ones which took place in 1922 made no difference to its membership or to its popularity.

Indeed, the last 10 years, as shown in the report of the Council for 1931, published on March 10, has shown a considerable expansion of its activities.

The annual membership roll is not merely full, but there is a waiting list, and the cost of the society's magnificent new premises at Ball's Bridge has been largely met out of surplus revenue without inroads into investments.

At this year's Spring Show a huge range of covered stands is available. There are numbered seats to accommodate 12,000 people, and weather-proof standing accommodation for a further 10,000. Round the inclosure in the open is standing room for 10,000 to 15,000 more. It is expected that even this accommodation will be taxed to the full.

Like the Dublin Horse Show, which takes place in August, the Spring Show is tending more and more to attract visitors from overseas. Special boats had to be chartered last August, for Irish horses are famed the world over. Steps are being taken to bring Irish cattle up to the same high standard as the horses. Experts predict that within two or three years the value of Irish cattle will have greatly increased.

The Spring Show this year is being extensively advertised throughout the country by means of a poster designed by a pupil of the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin. The artist, Mr. V. Penney, was a prize winner at a national art competition sponsored by the R. D. S. His poster shows an emerald Ireland on a blue sea. In the center stands a dairymaid churning out butter which pours into the Royal Dublin Society's premises "where agriculture and industry meet."

The exhibits cover all kinds of livestock, cattle, goats, poultry, pigs, and sheep. There are also polo ponies and children's ponies, as well as horse-jumping competitions.

Another attraction this year is the visit of Wingate's Temperance Band, which won the world's championship at the Crystal Palace, London, in September, 1931.

Free State Tries To Foster Gaelic Under Handicaps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The difficulties facing the Free State Government in its efforts to revive the Gaelic language were exemplified when only five candidates out of 18 were successful in a language test for officials in the Gaeltacht or Irish-speaking area of Southern Ireland.

The officials in question were appointed in 1928 on probation to this area where Gaelic has remained a spoken language. After three years they were to present themselves for examination to ascertain whether they had acquired sufficient proficiency in the Gaelic tongue, through study or contact with the local inhabitants, or both.

Or 21 candidates, three gave satisfactory explanation of absence, while two gave no explanation for not presenting themselves. Eleven failed and steps are being taken to replace them.

The teaching of Gaelic is compulsory in schools throughout the Free State. Complaints have been heard, however, that this handicaps the scholars in their studies. It has also been alleged that many of the boys and girls who leave school with a certain degree of proficiency in Gaelic soon forget all they have learned, owing to the lack of opportunity to practice what they have learned.

Woman Potter Develops Irish Clays; Shows at Royal Hibernian Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The story of a joyous adventure lies behind specimens of handmade pottery which Miss Kathleen Cox prepared for the Royal Hibernian Academy Exhibition that opened here April 11.

The first adventure, or at any rate the first with the authentic spice of romance, was the way Miss Cox came by the electric furnace in which she fires the modeled clay.

"I was simply longing to set up on my own as a pottery-maker," Miss Cox said, "but I hadn't any money. Someone left me a small legacy. It was exactly the amount I needed to buy my electric furnace."

So there, today, at the top of Miss Cox's stairs stands adventure number one. And if you go along to Schoolhouse Lane and knock at the door of No. 6 most Tuesdays, Miss Cox may let you have a peep through the spy-hole of the furnace and see the glowing pottery within.

"When that thing in the front wilts," she will explain, "the firing is finished and it's time to let the furnace cool down."

There is adventure in plenty when the furnace door is opened many hours later, for Miss Cox is always experimenting. She sometimes uses clays from Devon, Stafford, or Cornwall, but she wants ultimately to use only Irish clays. Hitherto there has been practically no thought given to the local clays and to a large extent their properties and peculiarities are a sealed book. So Miss Cox is never quite certain what each new firing is going to bring forth.

But the evidence of past firings which you may see on all sides would be good enough for most people, though perhaps not for Miss Cox herself.

In her living room is a full-length statuette of a woman carrying a bundle hidden under a shawl. It is a very intriguing looking bundle.

"I'm not going to tell you what's in it," Miss Cox said. "I've never told any one, and I'm not going to."

"I don't believe you know yourself."

"Oh, yes, I do. I was watching the woman walk along the street, and I couldn't help being fascinated by the bundle she was carrying. I did so want to know what was in it, but she kept it carefully covered. Then, at last, she lifted a corner of the shawl and I saw. Yes, I really did. But I'm not going to tell."

Miss Cox delights in bold sweeping curves such as the Serbian sculptors use. One of her plaster models which stands in the middle of her living room is a wonderful crescent moon of motherhood in which a sweet-faced woman watches a tiny baby rolling at her feet. And at the foot of the stairs is a great white figure of Pity which she made when she was still a student—not so long ago, either. From head to foot the draperies swell and swell again into a great wave of tenderness which engulf the tears falling from the girl's eyes.

Pity is another plaster cast and is almost if not quite life-size. Miss Cox's pottery is naturally of smaller dimensions. But the curves have the same quality of bigness. There is nothing niggling about them. And not one of them but looks natural, indeed inevitable.

CLASSES DESPITE BOMBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—More than 5000 students of the Chinan and Chitze universities, both private Chinese institutions situated at Chenju and Kiangwan, centers of the recent fighting around Shanghai, are continuing classwork in the International Settlement. Both universities were destroyed by bombs. Plans have been made to rebuild the schools.

Every Hoof Shares in Ireland's March Toward Finer Herds

The Christian Science Monitor-© Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland

COUNTRY FOLK GATHERED IN THE OPEN SQUARE AT KILLORGLIN, IRE., TO BUY AND SELL CATTLE

DAIRY METHODS OF MODERN TYPE MAKE HEADWAY

Records Kept on Milk Yield of Each Cow—Better Cattle Raised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Interest is growing both in northern and southern Ireland in the system of keeping careful record of the milk yield per cow in dairy herds. The farmers are finding that not only does this method enable them to tell which of the cows are profitable, but that it is an incentive to try to push up the average yield both by means of better regulated feeding and by turning more and more to the better bred animals.

Many, indeed most, of the farms in Ireland are still run on an entirely primitive basis. The climate gives such an abundance of pasture during the spring and summer and is, broadly speaking, so mild in autumn and winter, that the farmer is able to carry on without the forethought that has turned Denmark, for example, into a vast dairy.

The average farmer in Ireland does no winter dairying. He lets his cattle subsist as best they can on the withered herbage. Both the Irish Agricultural Society and the Royal Dublin Society are trying to encourage more up-to-date methods. The Free State Government, by its legislation, is coöperating.

Abundant Silage

The climate of Ireland with its 40 to 60 inches of rain each year is not suited to most grain crops with the exception of barley, which grows well. But the heavy rainfall produces an abundance of grass for silage. Efforts are being made to popularize silage as preferable to hay, and are meeting with some success in spite of the innate conservatism of the farming community.

Other attempts to improve Irish agriculture include the Livestock Breeding Act passed by the Cumann na nGaedheal Government in 1925, which has been responsible for eliminating many indifferent animals in the meat, dairy and bacon trades. Under this act, no bull or boar may be used for breeding purposes unless licensed. At present there are about 25,000 bulls licensed in the Free State each year, 2500 of them being "premium" animals.

The total number of milch cows is about 1,250,000, the average milk yield being a little under 450 gallons a year—far too low a figure in the opinion of the best authorities, but noticeably higher than in the past.

In regard to boars, enforcement of the act has resulted in the practical disapearance of all varieties of pig except the Irish Large White, otherwise called the Yorkshire White. It is officially estimated that there are some 1,250,000 pigs in the country. The value of these is put at about £9,000,000. About 2300 boars are licensed throughout the Free State, nearly half of them being "premium" boars, so as to encourage high-class animals. A similar policy is pursued in respect to bulls.

Separating Stations

The dairy produce of the Free State is mainly handled by the coöperative creameries started under the auspices of Sir Horace Plunkett in the eighties of the last century. By 1893 there were some 30 such creameries in operation.

There are now 200, in addition to more than 350 separating stations—formerly known as auxiliary creameries. These creameries handle about 80 per cent of the butter produce of the Free State.

Coöperation has not made such big strides in other branches of Irish agriculture. There are only three coöperative bacon societies. Poultry keepers have organized a limited number of societies and there are 75 agricultural credit societies.

Next to cattle, poultry and eggs are the most valuable product of Irish agriculture. The total value of eggs consumed in and exported from the Irish Free State is more than £6,500,000. All eggs exported are subjected to stringent regulations as to size, freshness, cleanliness and packing. Nevertheless, it is stated that eggs from southern Ireland fetch 2d. a dozen less in the English market than those from the six counties of northern Ireland, because the latter can be labeled British. The Free State being no longer part of Great Britain is not entitled to do this.

Bank of Ireland Reopens Ancient Portal to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — The Westmoreland Street door of the 200-year-old Bank of Ireland Building, which has been built-in for many years, has recently been reopened. Once more, therefore, the public can have direct access to the foyer of the former House of Lords of the Irish Parliament, which came into the possession of the bank in 1802 after the Union between England and Ireland.

The House of Lords is the only part of the original building to have escaped a fire that occurred during the nineteenth century. It is now used as a board room by the bank directors. For the most part the furnishings of the room remain as they were when the bank bought the building for £40,000. But the chairs have just had to be reupholstered.

The value of the premises has also changed. Some estimates place the value up to £2,000,000 and beyond.

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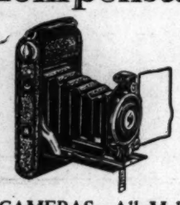

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Lem and the General

By LOUISE HUBERT GUYOL

II

DICK landed in a cloud of dust, shut his eyes, realized he was not hurt and sat up. There was Lem, looking anxious. Dick rose and Lem's face changed.

"You're not hurt?" he demanded.

"Not a bit." Dick walked off.

"Come on, then, I'll ride you home." Lem moved toward the mule, who stood quietly in the road, looking as though he did not even know how to kick. Reaching up, he grabbed the stiff short mane, swung a long leg upward, landed safely and held out a hand to Dick.

But Dick was shorter and could not make the grade.

"You might get up by the tail," Lem laughed. Dick's face reddened.

"If it was a motorcycle I could," he defended himself.

"Sure. And if he was an airplane, Lindy could." He kicked the mule with a bare heel.

A Ford was coming to a stop in the road. Uncle Nezzar drove it. Dick got in. Lem came alongside. "Here's your book." He handed Dick the bound papers. "You've got a nurse, too," he sneered, "to take you home to Mammy—you and your book." Turning, he was gone, while the slow blood mounted to Dick's face.

Uncle Nezzar started the car. "It's just because he wants it hisself," he said. "He don't mean no harm."

"Wants your Ford?"

Uncle Nezzar's laugh rang out. "Wants your book."

"Why?" Dick demanded.

"Same's you do—to get learning out of. Same's we all do."

"When you goin' to work?" inquired Uncle Nezzar, after a pause.

Dick stared.

"Me? I? I'm not going to work until I finish my education. I'm not old enough. Only fifteen and a half. And I'm ready for college," Dick lifted his chin, proudly.

Uncle Nezzzar did not seem impressed.

He drove in silence, until they came alongside the Amelia. Then he stopped.

"Lem Carter ain't never had a chance to more'n begin his education," the soft voice sounded sad above the noise of the engine, "and he's been working since he was knee-high to a duck."

Dick got out, and the old Negro drove on, leaving him standing in the dust.

* * *

In the meantime Lem was on his way home, head down as was the General's. His thoughts were confused and he was remembering the way the other boy's face had reddened at his taunt.

"I get mad just seeing a book," Lem defended himself.

He lifted his head, under the flapping panama's torn brim.

"And I'm going to be educated—if I have to sell you. Yes, I mean you." His bare heels emphasized the words as the mule looked around.

"Oh! Have a heart," he cried, as the General dumped him over his head. "I've got to have an education, like Elsie."

Lem lay there, on the slope of the bank below which his house stood.

He couldn't remember when he and his little sister had not been orphans, living in that house on stilts, with the rickety stairs leading from the water's edge to the kitchen door.

Lem and Elsie had always liked to watch the river coming upstairs, at high-water times. It came a step every two or three nights. Then a step every night. Then two or three steps in one night. It gleamed close to the kitchen floor through the cracks, and jumped up and made them laugh, when they jiggled the boards. Then it would go down, the way it had come, only more slowly, leaving dried mud along the cracks, and mud piled high on the steps. Lem would scrape or shovel the mud off, and Elsie would scrub the floor and the steps many times, before they could see the clean grain of the wood again.

But last high water the river didn't go back after it had jumped through the cracks. It just kept coming on through, like a sheet, higher and higher—over both floors. And the children climbed higher and higher—to the chairs, and the bed, and then out through the window to the roof.

After that the society had taken Elsie. She was in Helena now, going to school.

"Wish I'd been under fourteen," Lem muttered, looking into the green tangle of young leaves. "They'd have had to take me, too, and put me in school. But seventeen ain't too late." He got up. "Wonder how old that other boy is. 'Bout sixteen, I reckon. Walking along carrying a book—no more proud of it than I'd be if it was a mule."

Crossing the low land under the willows, he mounted the steep stairs, entered the kitchen and took a brown jug from the floor and a chunk of cornbread from the table. Swinging the jug skillfully onto his shoulder, he poured some thick molasses on the cornbread, put the jug down, and finished the sticky stuff in three enormous bites.

Then he went into the next room and straight to the foot of the great bed. At one of the low foot posts he stopped, catching the polished knob in both hands. After turning it slowly, it came off and Lem laid it down on the bed. He reached a crooked little finger into the hollow post, drawing out a wire. At the end of the wire was a sausage-shaped bag. In the bag was Lem's school money.

Stepping toward a table, he opened the roll, took out his money — five $10 bills — pushed it to one side and drew a pile of college catalogues toward him. For a long time he sat there, turning the worn pages. Then he raised his head, looking out of the window. The sky was a glory of crimson and gold. The river lay still, reflecting it.

"Like a sea of glass you could walk right over," Lem said aloud, and was on his feet.

* * *

"I'm going now," he announced, and crossed the room to a big mahogany wardobe with mirrors in both doors. Inside the wardrobe were many shelves. On one shelf was a gray felt hat and a pair of yellow shoes. A white shirt was on another and a white collar, with turned down pointed ends. On the hanging side was a blue serge business suit.

Lem dressed himself, and stood before the mirror.

"'Tain't as cool as his, but anyway, it's all I've got, and it's right for the city. And—" he looked ruefully at his wrists and ankles, protruding from the serge, and the double-breasted coat that flapped about the thin body, "tain't its fault that I grow too much up and not enough out." He turned from the mirror, putting the collar back in the wardrobe, glad he had no buttons with which to adjust it.

From the bed he took a pillow and from the pillow its slip.

Into the slip went his precious catalogues, and then he turned to the kitchen. There was more cornbread and some salt meat. These were wrapped in brown paper and dropped in with the college books. Lem picked up the brown jug. It must go with him, but the bag was not heavy enough to balance it across the mule's back. He went back to the bedroom and took the big Bible from the table, first putting into it—it had opened at the book of Exodus—his five $10 bills. That added, balanced the weight of the jug, so tying the bag with a rope, Lem fastened the other end to the handle of the jug, and thrusting the pillow under his arm, went out.

* * *

"We're on our way," he remarked, tossing the pillow over the General's back, and the rope over that. "To get our education," he added, as the mule looked around, first at the bag swinging against his body, then at the jug on the other side.

The General seemed satisfied, and started off down the road, Lem astride the feather pillow.

As the mule jogged on, and the night grew blacker, Lem's thoughts passed from excitement to peace. His body relaxed, his head nodded. He must have slept for, all at once, he was wide awake, jerked from dreams by the mule's sudden halt.

Ahead of him the road was bright, as from the headlights of an automobile behind. His body, and the mule's were a mass of grotesque shadow, but the bag on one side of the animal, the jug on the other, were sharp shadows ahead.

Out from the bushes on either side of the road other shadows emerged. Or—were they—figures? And a streak of light gleaming on something bright?

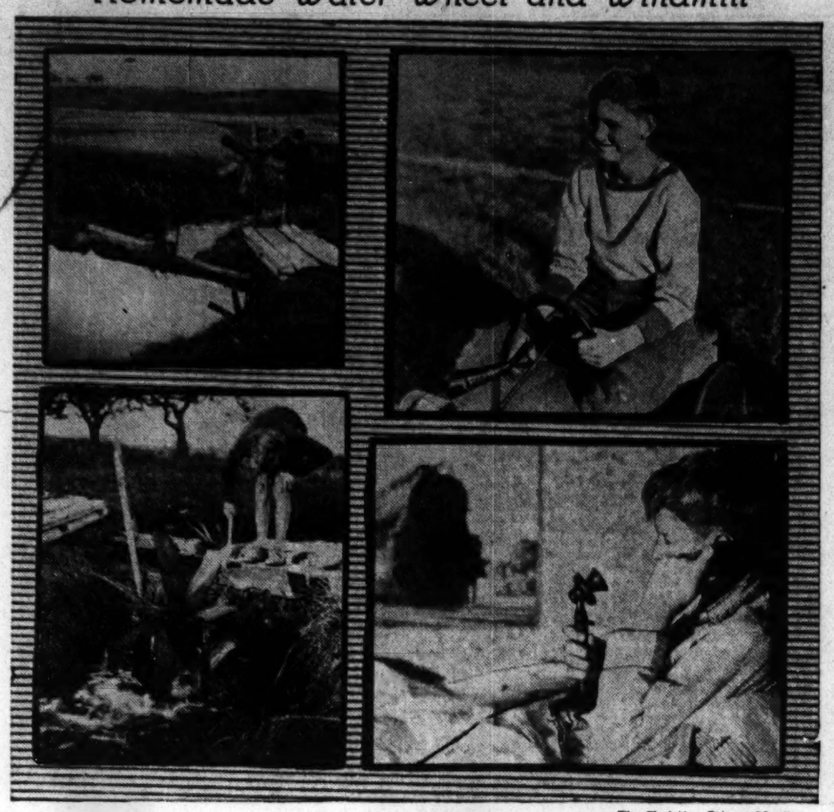
[To Be Continued Next Thursday]

Key to Puzzle

Key to "Add-a-Letter Anagrams" published last Thursday.

Pail. Add N to form Plain.
Top. Add S to form Post.
Vest. Add O to form Stove.
Car. Add E to form Race.
Pen. Add I to form Pine.
The five letters will spell Noise.
The saying is: "Handsome is as handsome does."

Homemade Water Wheel and Windmill



The Christian Science Monitor

At the Lower Left Is David's Homemade Water Wheel, and Above It Is a View of the Windmill Seen From Above the Dam. At the Right David Himself Is Holding the Wheel of His Car, While Below He Is Talking From the Bedroom Station of the Rubber Tube Telephone System.

Flying Windmills

A GREAT many things have been invented already, of course, but there is a lot of fun in inventing them over again for yourself—and who knows—there is always the chance that you may hit on something really new! That is just the way David feels about it, anyway—and that is why his basement workshop has so many strange contraptions standing in secluded corners.

But it was the sight of waste water running over a dam which first gave him the idea of experimenting with a windmill! This dam we had built to deepen the old swimming hole in the summer, and now, on a bright but chilly day, we saw in passing it that a great deal of good water was pouring over into the pool below.

"We ought to do something about that water," said David, the inventive. "It's just going to waste like that!"

"All right, let's do something—but what exactly?"

"Well, why not build a water wheel?"

And so we started—and if you have never harnessed your pet brook maybe you would like to try it some time!

To a nice round slice of tree trunk selected from the wood pile, we nailed about a dozen half shingles—survivors from the last re-roofing operation. To do this we had to rest the two ends of the log on a pair of saw horses. Then into the middle of each end of the axle log we drove a good stout spike which later rested in a V-shaped bearing formed by a couple of nails driven into the top of each of the two supporting poles. These we pounded into the bed of the stream below the dam.

Hard at Work

The poles, the wheel, the mallet and other implements we needed, were conveyed to the scene of construction aboard David's newest piece of rolling stock—an elaborately lighted, but rather feebly powered vehicle composed of the remains of a pedal car, an old starter motor and a rather uncertain battery. But we must get back to the subject of the water wheel.

"The next thing is to get the water to hit the blades just right," David remarked as the wheel was settled firmly in its place. After various experiments we finally drove a piece of old stovepipe between the sods which made up the dam—and the result was even better than we had expected. The wheel not only turned gayly around—but it did so with such power that it was impossible to stop it by gripping the axle!

"No wonder all sorts of electric railways and things get their power from rivers and waterfalls," David observed in astonishment.

One invention leads to another. "We ought to fix something we can see from the house, to tell whether the wheel is working," said the chief engineer.

"How about a windmill to be turned around by a string belt from the water wheel?"

"Sounds like a pretty good idea, I'd say."

And so back went the car to the shingle heap and a dozen more blades were selected. These we nailed to a round piece of board, setting them at an angle by nailing the front edge tightly down while allowing the other edge to rest on top of a nail left protruding from the wood about half an inch.

But the windmill, when it was carried up to keep company with the water wheel, gave us another surprise. We had attached it to a pole already, but before we could drive this into the ground the wheel began to spin so fast in the breeze that it was difficult to stop it long enough to finish the operation.

David Ruminates

"It's funny what a lot of power the wind has when it pushes against blades like that and slides off them sideways so that they have to move around out of the way," David ruminated. "It's the same sort of thing that makes a kite fly, isn't it?"

"Yes, and the same thing that keeps an airplane up too—only it moves through the air—instead of having the air move past it."

"Then there's the autogiro too—they call it a flying windmill, don't they?"

"Yes—and that gives me an idea! Let's go down to that autogiro factory we passed the other day. They know how interested most boys are in anything to do with flying, and specially in new things like autogiros. No doubt they would be glad to explain everything to you and let you feel the difference between riding a 'flying windmill' and an ordinary plane, so that you could tell the readers of the Young Folks' Page about it!"

And so it was that the air in our special speaking-tube type telephone later carried the news to David as he read a chapter or two of his latest adventure story in bed. It had been arranged that we should make the first-hand acquaintance of a "flying windmill!"

Our windmill was still whirring merrily around in company with the splashing water wheel below the dam, when we set out to make the acquaintance of the Kellett autogiro. First of all we met the young English designer of the Philadelphia-built ship—Mr. Laurence LePage.

On a shelf in his office we caught sight of "Wings of Tomorrow," the book in which Juan de Cierva tells about his invention of the autogiro. Mr. LePage laughed with us over some of the tales of the early experiments made by the group of Spanish boys with kites, gliders and homemade airplanes. Then he mentioned some of his own experiences in England and with the Pitcairn Company, which introduced the "flying windmills" to America.

"You are not likely to see any startling adventures down at the field now," Mr. LePage explained with a smile. "Today the autogiro rests just as solidly on the air pressing against its rotor blades as a car does on the air in its tires—and there isn't even the possibility of a blowout. But you will get a better idea of the whole thing down at the field." —— D. M.

[To be continued next Thursday]

Making a Dream Come True

Sept. 18, 1832, the wide door of Hull House, named from its earlier owner—now Jane Addams' house, the House of the People—stood hospitably open, that all of every nation and every walk of life might enter.

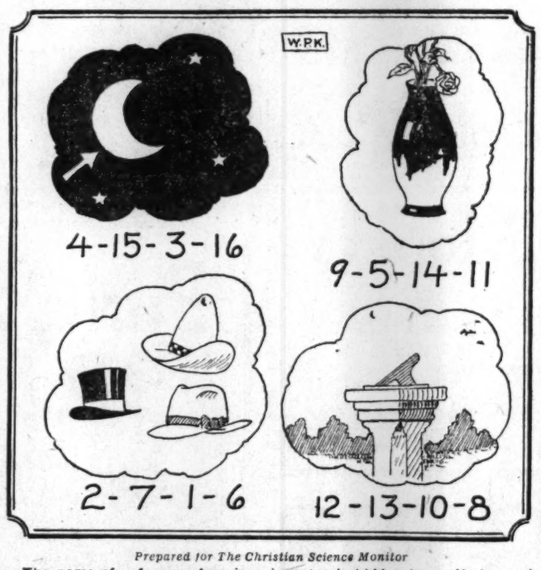
On that opening day and all succeeding days Hull House was looked at with approval not unmixed with wonder by the throngs of rich and poor who visited it and admired its broad hall, its big fireplace, where glowing logs flamed; admired the handsome furniture, the beautiful paintings on the walls, the library, with its many books and magazines, the flower-filled vases—and all the other marks of a refined and hospitable home.

Jane Addams, radiant at this beginning of making a dream come true, had a warm welcome for everyone who visited her new home, as had her enthusiastic co-workers, who eagerly seconded Jane's every suggestion for the happiness and comfort of those who came to see the old house in its new dress and to wonder how such things could be in the most crowded section of Chicago.

Hull House had opened its heart to the people—the people had taken it to their heart. Its story is familiar to all, but only those who lived there in its early days have an idea of the thrill of seeing Greeks and Italians, Poles and Swedes, Germans and Irish, enjoying the good books at their command—or looking with rapt enjoyment at a picture of the Parthenon, or of the Bay of Naples, with tears in their homesick eyes as they looked at familiar sights long unseen.

Girls of all classes and conditions, of all ages and occupations, at least have an ideal and live up to it. Reach out a helping hand somehow to somebody. Achieve some sort of a goal for world betterment, even if it cannot be a great one. In your own way and place imitate Jane Addams—truly a famous American girl.—From "Great American Girls," by Kate Dickinson Sweetser.

What Inventor? Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The name of a famous American inventor is hidden here. Under each object you will find as many numbers as there are letters in the name of that object, and the number that stands for each letter also tells you where that letter stands in the inventor's name. Thus, No. 1 indicates the first letter in his name, No. 2 indicates the second, and so on.

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Middletown, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

First, I want to express gratitude for the friendships made through your column. It has been decidedly worth while to have friends in various parts of the globe. Instead of being a member of one nation, we become through the medium of the Mail Bag, a member of the whole world. The outcome of the conflict between China and Japan is of great importance to me, simply because a Japanese youth is a dear friend. International affairs assume big proportions when they may affect our friends.

And now, I want to say, "Hello" to the active members of the Mail Bag. There must be correspondents who live in New England who would like to write to me. Though I welcome letters from everywhere, I should like at this time to exchange letters with those living in my own State and in New York State, and in Boston, Massachusetts, especially. I like to have friends in far-off countries, but "the sweetest roses may grow on our own doorstep" (Persian proverb).

I'm 18, a high school senior and attend the Christian Science Sunday School. What am I interested in? I'll have to give you a complete answer, I suppose. Well, here it is. "Everything." What interests you will interest me. Some of my correspondents are so clever and write so charmingly of their hobbies that they've made me decidedly interested. My friends do everything—from playing operatic music to raising rabbits. I like my friends to write about what they like and not what I like. I'll do that when I answer your letters, as I shall.

And now, friends, both near and far, I'll say "Au Revoir." And add, "Write soon." —— Vincent F.

Nieuwveen, Holland

Dear Editor:

I have just been reading the Mail Bag in The Christian Science Monitor, and I have found it so interesting. I am a Dutch boy, 19 years of age. I should like to correspond with others from any country in Europe or America. I am very much interested in aviation, and music, and in artistic work of the past and present.

My home is in Nieuwveen, a little village in the north part of south Holland.

Hoping to hear from my new friends soon, —— Pieter G.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

Perhaps you would enjoy hearing a little about our most noted municipal park. It used to be called Exposition Park, but now, since the Olympic Games are to be held in Los Angeles this year, it is known as Olympic Park. The Olympic Stadium has now been enlarged to hold 110,000 people. Many exciting football games are played there, and it is the official field of the University of Southern California. I hope to go there next September.

There are several wonderful museums in the park, one devoted to natural history, also one filled with agricultural exhibits. Near these buildings is a beautiful, spacious field called the sunken gardens. Many rare and lovely flowers are grown there, varying with the seasons. In the center is a picturesque fountain, showing forth a play of colored lights in the evening.

The park has a large, well-equipped playground to which eight new tennis courts and a swimming pool have recently been added.

I am particularly interested in music, having composed about twenty piano and vocal pieces. Other interests are French, swimming, and tennis. I hope to pursue a kindergarten course at college. I should love to hear from anyone who cares to correspond with me, especially from France or countries of the British Empire. I promise to answer all letters promptly. I am 18, and graduated from high school last June. —— Mary F.

Aberdovey, Merionth, Wales

Dear Editor:

We have just returned from Tasmania. We had a lovely trip over—five weeks on the water. I have lived in Tasmania for 12 years and am 13 years old. I have two sisters and two brothers, three of whom are still in Tasmania. My mother and eldest sister and I have come to live in Wales for a while. Aberdovey is a quaint little village in the north of Wales.

I love music and play the piano. My mother got me a little dulcetone to practice on. I am also interested in stamp collecting and bookbinding. I should like to hear from girls living in America, Europe and Asia or anywhere in the world as I am very lonely. Rosina R.-J.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Ruth McK. (12), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from China, Japan, Iceland and France. Collecting postcards.

Jean R. (13), Lakewood, Ohio. Studying French.

Phyllis O. (14), Seattle, Wash.—From England, Australia and South Africa.

Norma G. (14), Champaign, Ill.—Interested in Girl Scouts, stamps.

Helen D. (14), Rangiora, New Zealand.

Caroline C. (15), Molner, B. C., Canada.

Beatrice C. (16), Ohoka, New Zealand.

Betty S. (16), Baldwin, N. Y.—Correspond in English or French. Belongs to Girl Scouts.

Frances W. (17), Indianapolis, Ind. Interested in journalism. Correspond in English or French.

Betty Jane S. (17), Decatur, Ill.—Especially from California. Interested in music and flowers.

Elsbeth B., Leipzig, Germany.

From Boys

Walter Z. (12), Turtle Creek, Penna. Interested in stamps.

Arnold M. (13), Marblehead, Mass.—Interested in art and sports.

Tom P. (15), Portland, Ore.—Especially from boys studying French.

[No, Tom, the letters going to foreign countries are not translated.—Ed.].

Over 20

Mabel S., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Charlotte C., Warrensburg, Mo.

E. O. T. (Mr.) Camborne, Cornwall, England.

Will the boy who wrote to the Stamp Column, signing himself "A Beginning Philatelist" send in his name and address.—Ed.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

CAMP WATATIC
ASHBURNHAM, MASS.
For Girls 4-16 — 14th Season
On Lake Winnekeag — Alt. 1200 Feet
Easily accessible. Lodges well screened. Instruction in swimming, canoeing, riding, nature study, handicraft, music and dramatics. Experienced staff, delicious food, modern sanitation.
Rate $235 for eight-week season.
Catalog—MISS A. M. ROBERTS
MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Box 717

Pine Tree Camp
For Girls. On beautiful Naomi Lake. 2000 feet above sea, in pine-laden air of Pocono Mountains. Four hours from New York and Philadelphia. Experienced counselors. Horseback riding, canoeing, all sports. Pine Tree Club for older girls. 21st year. Miss Blanche D. Price, 404 W. School Lane, Philadelphia, Penna.

EAGLE'S NEST
In the Heart of the Blue Ridge
BREVARD, N. C.
Delightful camping at moderate cost. Land and water sports, horseback riding, gipsy trips, dancing, handicrafts, all included in fee. 50 happy girls, 4-16, from North and South. Write MISS CAROL OPPENHEIMER, 629 E. 49th Street, Savannah, Ga.

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All counsellor positions already filled.
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SARGENT SCHOOL CAMPS
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Peterboro, N. H. Exclusive Recreational Camps for Girls. Five hundred acres surrounding Half Moon Lake. Juniors 6 to 12. Seniors 12 to 20 years. Superior equipment. All sports. Mr. Ernst Hermann, Director. Booklet: Miss Emma Sanborn, Secretary, 30 Everett St., Cambridge, Mass.

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All water sports, horseback riding, trips to ocean and mountains, handcrafts, music, rhythm and natural dance. Carefully selected girls and counselors insuring right companionship and guidance. Enrollment limited to 35 girls, ages 6-18. Booklet.
BEULAH FRANCES PACK, Director
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Camp ... Newfound
LONG LAKE, HARRISON, MAINE
For girls of all ages. 5 groups. 18th season. All land and water sports; sandy beaches; aquaplaning; dancing; dramatics; riding ring, high jumping. 15 experienced councilors.
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For Boys Under 16
Ideal living conditions. Experienced counselors. Beautiful location, twenty miles from Boston, secluded yet accessible.
All land and water sports. Catalog.
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All land and water sports, including hand craft model airplane making and boat building. A camp where a real boy may find real men and boys. For information write to WILLIAM BEALS, Director
GLEN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor

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The Aims—HAPPINESS—FAIR PLAY—CO-OPERATION
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Unexcelled Site near Mercer, Wis. Staff of Experts—Christian Science students may attend service every Sunday—Accredited School—Horsemanship—Sports—7 weeks $115 to $140. Information:—Camp Commander, Board of Education, 460 S. State Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Expressing our standard of thought
REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM
on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine
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PLEASANT LAKE
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17th Year. Girls 6-17
Lake Sunapee Region

Half-mile shore. All sports. Riding. Careful supervision. Screened cabins. Modern sanitation. Season rates reduced $175.
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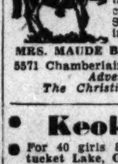
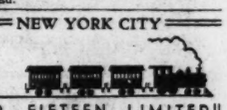
In the North Woods on Lake Michigan

Land and Water Sports, Crafts, Dramatics, Dancing, Campcraft. Carefully chosen Saddle Horses. Staff College Women. Tutoring if desired. Booklet.
MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER, Director
5571 Chamberlain Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor

KeokukCamp
For 40 girls 8-18 on beautiful Pentucket Lake, Georgetown, Mass. 14th season. Junior, Senior groups. Land and water sports. Riding, archery, crafts. Sleeping tents, dining and recreation hall.
Season $150 Month $80
Catalog
Mrs. M. L. Fox, Box C, 2 Abbott St., Danvers, Mass.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

NEW YORK CITY



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½ Price Sale of Spring Coats and Hats
SUDANETTE Dresses, $12.50
in newest pastel shades, for the Junior Miss
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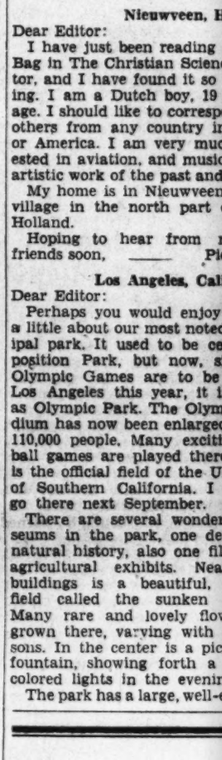
"Loads of Fun"
From Reveille to the Sound of Taps



At summer camps for boys and girls, there's always something interesting to do, every moment of the day. Here is a typical daily program as noted in the catalog of a girls' camp advertised in The Christian Science Monitor:

A.M.
7:00 Reveille—Dip in Lake—Calisthenics
8:00 Flag raising and breakfast.
9:00 Assembly duties. Inspection. Activities
10:00 Arts and Crafts
11:30 Swimming for everybody

P.M.
12:30 Dinner
1:30-2:30 Rest Hour
2:30 Athletics, games, tennis, hikes, riding
4:00 Swimming, canoeing
5:30 Supper, and lowering the flag, dramatics, canoeing, dancing, songs and campfire
9:00 Taps

In addition, camp activities often include canoe trips, overnight hikes, and team competition meets. Trained leaders give instruction in swimming, athletics, arts and crafts.

Many summer camps of high standing and tested merit are advertised in the Monitor—on the Children's Page, Mondays, and on the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays. To learn more about the features of any camp, write to its director for a catalog, mentioning the advertisement in the Monitor.

Inquiries about camp advertisers are welcomed by the School and Camp Advertising Section of the Monitor.

THE HOME FORUM

On the Ramparts of Carcassonne

HAVE you ever played the game in which a word is called out, and everyone instantly jots down the first answering word that comes to mind? It is a game that tells the players a good deal about each other's mental equipment. Suppose we are playing now, and the word "Carcassonne" is given. What would be our response?

I can only guess at yours. If you have never seen Carcassonne, you might remember that somebody had written something about wanting desperately to go there, and you might put down, "poem." Or perhaps you know that it is an old French city, once in ruins, which has been carefully restored by a man with an odd name that reminds you of a flower, and you might write, "pansy," or "daisy," before you hit upon "Viollet-le-Duc."

If you have ever been there, I wonder whether you and I might not agree in thinking of "towers." For the towers that stand protectingly round the city are the first things and the last things that we both have seen at Carcassonne. Yes, "towers" would certainly be my response; especially as I was present when, on a summer evening, a troop from the Comédie Française in Paris was playing *Hamlet* in the old, open-air theater with these towers as a "back-drop."

Now comes the test. Suppose the game proceeds, and "towers" is the next word called? What do the towers suggest to us? Are our minds historically vacant, or does the pageant of history—of medieval times, and of the kind of warfare these ancient fortifications were built to withstand—open up for us as it should?

* * *

Long before the sun sank on that July day that was to end with the performance of *Hamlet*, streams of people were converging on foot and in cars across the stretch of open country, across the river with its old bridge, that separate the walled city from the lower town; and, while it was still light, they began to push into the semicircular space of the theater. Mostly they were French, with a pleasantly thin smattering of tourists. I settled myself early, wrapped as stiffly as a mummy against the sharp wind from the valley, and prepared to summon all the odd bits of information I possessed. As the performance would surely start even later than the scheduled nine o'clock, I should have leisure to remind myself many times over what an interesting spot I was in. If I could succeed in picturing even a small part of what had taken place, just in the one corner of the town that lay within my range of vision, European history would spread itself out before me.

Whenever you are in a strange country, do you feel, as I do, consciously in position on a map, with the center of the map, of course, exactly where you happen to be? That evening I oriented myself carefully. The sun was setting behind the turrets on the right: that meant that I was facing south, toward the snow-capped Pyrénées and Spain. The ramparts and turrets surround the city in a double row with a strip of ground of varying width between them—the Lists. In front of my chair, the walls jut out like the prow of a ship, pushed forward by Louis IX to include more space within the town than did the early Roman or Visigoth walls, which must have run along near where I was sitting. My eyes followed the line of the ramparts toward the left, till they settled with satisfaction on the small but beautiful cathedral that fills the left-hand corner of the view. Outside the walls, the land sweeps down to the valley of the Aude, and I felt truly—as they say of Carcassonne—"astride" the only valley that leads from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic. Commanding as the city does this valley and the defiles into Spain, no wonder that its military position was important in the old days. (There was an anachronous roar overhead.) How quickly those airplanes could crumble the town to bits! . . . Then, having settled the question of geography, and there still being no indication that the play was to begin, I set to work to place myself as definitely as I could in the stream of history.

My mind was full of the usual traveler's jumble of facts: of Carcassonne as a Roman stronghold in B. C. something or other; of an invasion of Visigoths from the north in the fifth century; an invasion of Moors from the south in the eighth; a dynasty of independent French Counts, who ruled well—these were the brilliant days of the troubadours and their romantic poetry—broken in upon by Simon de Montfort, leading the fanatical crusade of the Albigenses (named from the city of Albi near by). In its turn this movement was ended by the Crusades and the Inquisition. Then starting with Louis IX, the city was reunited to the French crown, and held an important military position well into the seventeenth century. Gradually its landmarks fell to ruins, till Mérimée's writings stirred the public to demand its preservation, and the work of Viollet-le-Duc made it what it is today.

It was not, however, till I had hit upon the expedient of using the towers as stepping-stones, to save me from the confusion in my mind, that these facts meant anything at all. From where I sit, what is there, far to the right? A "Visigothic tower," a good beginning; and alongside, the Tower of the Inquisition, which Philip the Bold handed over to the Bishop for his prisoners condemned for heresy. Next to this, the tower in which Viollet-le-Duc had his workroom. Here is one that used to contain a mill; another with a baking oven; over there, the larger square one could be turned into a fortress complete in itself. An odd idea of that twelfth-century Count's to parcel out special towers to his faithful knights, who would then be responsible, over a given period, for their protection. . . . That tower near the church held the less dangerous prisoners, to whom light and air were allowed. And there, its bells now pealing, stands the church itself, which Pope Urban II, the pope of the First Crusade, came here to bless. Somewhere almost under my feet was once cloistered ground; and no one knows where the legendary subterranean passages may have run, which connected with the nearlying districts outside the walls. Off to the left are the lists, where tournaments were held to gain the favor of the ladies, and where in more recent times a colony of weavers built their huts, and sang their songs to the swing of the shuttle. Rather a pity those huts were torn down. Now, the era of tourists and outdoor plays is here; but, considering that they have included performances by Bernhardt and Coquelin, or evenings like this . . .

Spotty as this outline of history is, full of jumps and gaps, there is no more time to improve it. After the long wait, the sun has set, the orchestra is playing the "Overture" to Mendelssohn's *Ruy-Blas*, the concealed lights are on; and, against a background of cone-shaped towers, battlements, ancient cathedral, and evening sky, the play has begun.

Though the French words are unexpected from the lips of these familiar characters, the adaptation by Paul Demasy is so skillful that they do not jar, and the dignity and rhythm of the lines are preserved. The scenes are played on various levels: on the regular stage; or up and down the stone steps that lead to the ramparts; and along the walls themselves. I shiver with Ophelia as the gusty wind blows through her white costume; I suppress a grin when an electric bulb on the ghost's chest lights up his beard and nothing else. But what matter if Ophelia is chilly, or the ghost a bit ludicrous, when we all, audience and players alike, are in this amazing setting? Only one doubt assails me: what business has Hamlet to look so much at home on these old French walls? Is not the Prince of Denmark a figure entirely foreign to their history? Then I remember. After all, he has not wandered so far afield. If the first home of the Teuton Visigoths was on the southern shores and islands of the Baltic, he has merely followed his ancestors, and walks among scenes they knew well. P. R.

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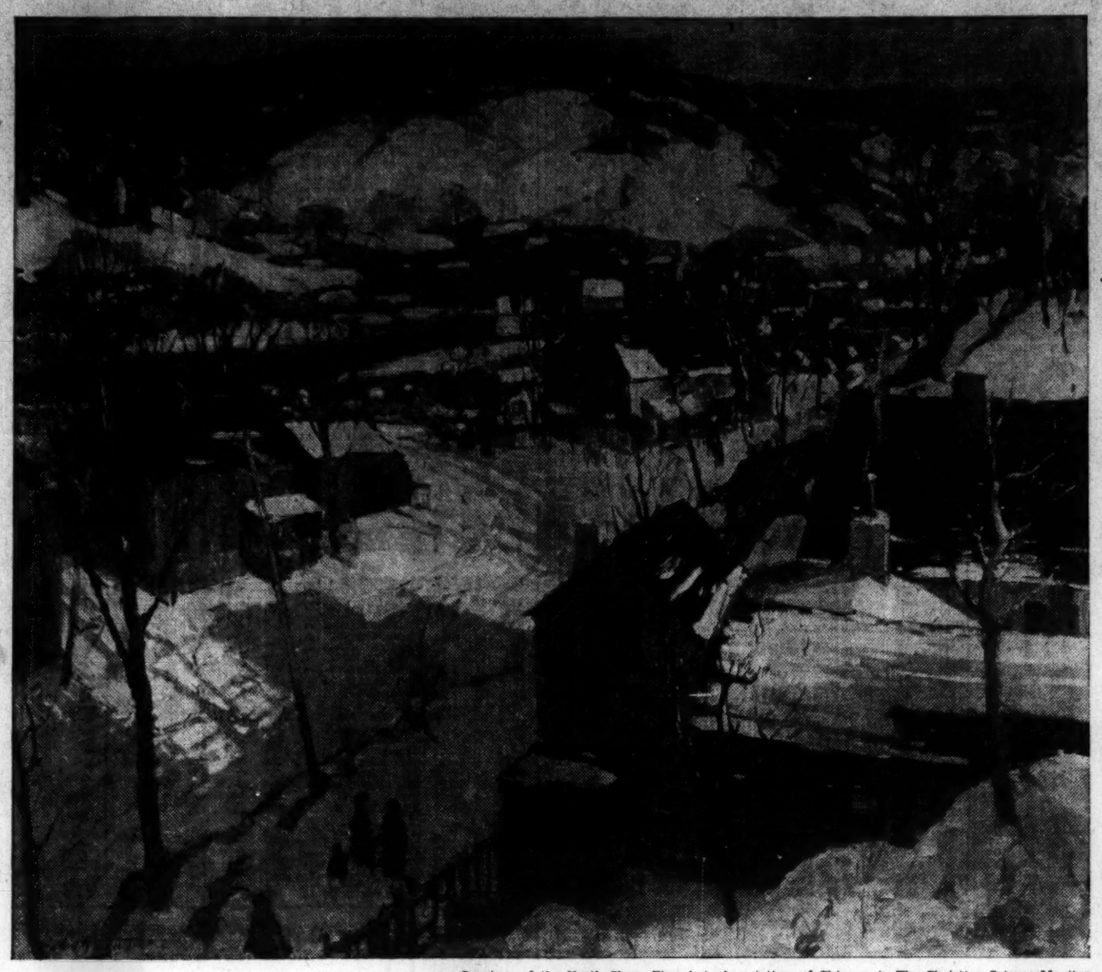

Courtesy of the North Shore Fine Arts Association, of Chicago, to The Christian Science Monitor

The Little Village: From a Painting by Carl Peters

A Pastoral at the Freight Crossing

Watchmen are notoriously philosophical. Whether they be guardians of stage doors, estates, or museums, they seem to develop that thoughtful turn of mind which has made their ruminations the subject of much conjecture. Leigh Hunt has a paragraph of inquiry along this line, and many an observer before and after him has been curious about the mental processes of those men who have unlimited time to think.

I have recently discovered a watchman who belongs by every right to this philosophical fraternity. It is his duty to be on guard at a railroad crossing which is never passed by any but the most leisurely of freight trains or supply cars for near-by factories. In the long intervals between the occasional appearances of ancient locomotives, backing and advancing behind the lowered gates, he has ample time for contemplation. The surrounding country would discourage many a boasted optimist; to the lover of beauty, one would suppose it to be dispiriting. A wide expanse of vacant lots is partly devoted to a junkheap, and there are smoking factories just across the tracks. But our philosopher is not downhearted. There is a small empty lot beside the gateman's shack, and here he has introduced a truly bucolic touch; here he has planted his banner, as it were, against the smokiness across the way. Here poetry, of a sort, flourishes.

* * *

The gateman keeps goats. Do not suppose for a moment that they look ludicrous or out of place. The lot is equipped with a little lean-to against the shack for their protection, and with a small shaggy haystack for atmosphere. It is rather the junk heap which appears to be a misfit, adjoining this placid pasture. I said that the gateman kept goats, but until a few weeks ago he merely kept a goat. I first saw the exuberant pair of kids, knobby-kneed and pale-eyed, when they were a week old. They bounded like small rocking horses in the stubby grass, and burrowed inquisitively in the haystack. Sunlight, even such as could filter through the factory smoke, was to them cause for rejoicing and acrobatics. Their mother, serene as on a farm hillside, watched their antics with grave tolerance. Even now, when they have attained some measure of dignity, the joy of living is apparent in every quick awkward movement.

* * *

There may be some who doubt that three goats could revolutionize the atmosphere of a freight crossing; but no one who has seen this wise watchman, standing in the doorway of his shack and regarding his little flock with solicitous interest, can deny that he has challenged and conquered his somewhat depressing surroundings. During unseasonable cold weather he provided warm water for the little ones, and saw to their comfort in the lean-to. He is never more than a few yards from his post, always alert to the buzzer and bell which warn him to lower his gates. Here beside him, however, he has a little private kingdom, and also an audience,—something most philosphers like now and then. The goats are given instructions about taking their food and remaining near the shed; and who knows, when the rest of us are not eavesdropping, what wise comment on life they may hear from this seasoned observer?

The goats, then, have a mellowing and cheering influence upon their master. That is as it should be, and he repays them for their heartening presence with affectionate care. But I owe them a debt which I have no way of paying, and which I can only acknowledge with gratitude. When I arrive at the crossing, I have always come through a dusty and unlovely section. Occasionally I find the gates down, while a noisy engine pushes its cars backward and pulls them forward across my road. And there, my view of the world somewhat depressed, I must confess, by the cluttered, bumpy streets behind me, my eyes fall upon the picture of the little haystack, the sublimely untroubled goat and her absurd pair of kids hopping about in the grass. I see the rotund and mustachioed guard (routing the tradition that all philosophers are lean and hungry fellows) smiling broadly at his post. He looks upon the world with an enviable tolerance and kindliness, and in those few moments I catch something of his optimism. From the goat I receive the gift of placidity, and from the kids the gift of gayety, at that little way-station on my journey,—while the gates are down! A. L. C.

A True Cosmopolitan

Josephine Butler was one of the great people of the world. In character, in work done, in influence on others she was among that few great people who have moulded the course of things. The world is different because she lived. Like most of the very great people of the world, she was extremely cosmopolitan. . . .

She was a great leader of men and women, and a skillful and intrepid general of the battles she fought. As an orator she touched the hearts of her hearers, as no one else has done to whom I have listened. She aimed at a perfectly definite object, but round that object there gathered in her mind many others, all converging to the same end. She left behind her, wherever she went, new thoughts, and new aims, and new ideas.

Around her central thought grew up many others, and almost of good works have been left in many countries as living memorials of her influence. She thus not only led a great crusade, but she helped to raise the characters of the individuals engaged in it.

But while I write of her public work, it would be but half the truth unless I said a word about her personally. She was at home in every class of society. She was very beautiful, and of a very gracious presence, and the impression made by first seeing her, and hearing her voice has, I expect, been forgotten by none who ever met her. She was of a very artistic temperament. She was a good painter, an extremely good musician. She was a bold rider. . . . Her industry and application was unbounded. She was very full of humour, and, while deeply in earnest, had the faculty of being at times charmingly gay. She dressed with great taste and simplicity. She, above all things, loved her home and her husband, and that love was wholly returned.

I have said she was extremely cosmopolitan, and all who have known her know how true that is. At the same time she was a great lover of her own country, and particularly of the borderland between England and Scotland, where she was born. For she came of an old Border family, and bravery, and the alertness of battle, and the power of self-sacrifice, and the indignation against wrong which characterized her, came to her, perhaps, partly through her descent.—From the Introduction by THE RIGHT HON. JAMES STUART, to "Josephine E. Butler, an Autobiographical Memoir." Edited by GEORGE W. & LUCY A. JOHNSON

The Victor

(Tapestry for the Gennadius Library)

Twine a border of eagles, acanthus and torches,
Festoon the four corners with garlands swung free,
Red cliffs of white Delphi hang high on the sky line
And below let gray olives wind down to the sea.

Weave a boy like a Hermes alive in the sunshine
As chiseled by mallet, thewed sharp by a knife;
Stitch in the high laughter, the glory, the shouting,
With honor that dies not, invincible life.

Shadow pride in rich purples—a father embracing;
Interweave thrill of friendship, the Pythian lay;
Find colors for flute notes, rich voices of chorus,
And crown the slim victor with myrtle and bay.

—GERTRUDE HUNTINGTON MCGIFFERT, in "Cast in Bronze."

A RETIRED business man once applied to a well-known landscape painter for instruction, saying: "I see your pupils sitting about in the pleasant sunshine, so I've decided that I would enjoy becoming an artist." To which the painter replied: "I can teach you to sketch in the pleasant weather but, if you desire to become an artist, you will work harder than you ever did in business and it won't be invariably in pleasant weather either."

The real landscape painter, in producing a picture, watches and waits for a mood of nature and is quite unconcerned about the weather conditions. Carl Peters is a notable example of this. He was born and brought up on a farm near Rochester, New York, where he still lives in his studio home. Frequently on his trips to and from town, he studied some primitive houses in a little valley. In all seasons, he watched this particular location and knew that some time he would evolve a picture from it. One day, he saw the place under a cover of snow in the late afternoon sunshine. Instantly, he visualized his picture.

Mr. Peters prepared a large canvas, to be exact, one which measured forty-two by forty-eight inches, and then he waited for a similar day to recur. When it came, he went out early in the afternoon to block in his composition and to take as many preliminary steps as possible, so that he could quickly capture the fleeting effect of the sun's last rays. The thermometer was near zero and such a strong wind was blowing that Carl Peters was forced to lash his canvas to a tree. Yet he was so interested in his picture as to be oblivious of the cold. With wide brushes, ladened with pigment, he quickly painted in the essential truths, working with such vigor and speed that, when he brought his canvas into his studio, it was almost complete. He not only told faithfully the story of this little village, but he made it beautiful in the warm tones of the setting sun and the blue, blue shadows which always accompany such an effect.

The artists of the North Shore Fine Arts Association, of Chicago, voted Carl Peters a prize for the best landscape in their exhibition of 1931. And the name of that landscape was "The Little Village."

Swedish Hired Girl

She was tall and strongly built
Like Sigrid in the ancient tales
With thick smooth skin, whiter than milk
And hair, rich gold like new honey
Twisted in two flat braids about her head.
Setting the table for the hired hands
Or doing her endless tasks about the house
There was always something in the walk of her
Reminded one of storied queens and warrior maids,
Strong, straight, and slim,
Fit mates for hero men.

Sometimes she would stand at the kitchen door
With her blue eyes far away across the flat countryside,
Singing a strange little song
Whose slow time was like the rhythm of waves
Breaking along a rocky shore,
And the look on her face was that of a person
Who walks again the dim ways of the timeless past.

When the shadows of the steep cliffs
Lie heavy across a wind-torn sea
And the sharp fragrance of salt air
Goes surging up the deep fjords,
I see again a tall girl, long-limbed and gold of hair,
Kristin, daughter of the Vikings,
Churning butter in a prairie kitchen on a summer afternoon.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG.

April's Mirror

Two blades lay open on my window sill,
A pair of scissors, sober, inert things
To fashion garments with, or sever strings.
An errant wind that wandered from the hill
Pushed through the drowsy curtains; suddenly
The flashing glint of sunlight caught each blade
And left reflected there, as in a sea,
Ornate designs that April's fancy made.
Steel had become bright silver to retain
Upon that narrow ledge before my eyes
Enamel of the garden's whole domain—
Its rich-toned flowers, and blue transparent skies.

In this hard age, utility must be
The mirror for perfection's ecstasy.

—KATE RANDLE MENEFEE, in *The Harp.*

Thomas Hancock's Wall Paper

Of many letters which relate to the furnishing of Thomas Hancock's house—that stately edifice on Beacon Street demolished in 1863 to make room for a brownstone mansion—is a characteristic one about a walnut clock. Another and longer letter is devoted to wall paper. I quote the latter first, so that the tall clock may have the proper setting.

"Sir: Inclosed you have the Dimensions of a Room for a Shaded Hanging to be Done after the Same Pattern I have Sent per Capt. Tanner, who will deliver it to you. It's for my own House, & Intreat the favour of you to Get it Done for me, to Come Early in the Spring, or as soon as the nature of the Thing will admitt.

"The pattern is all was left of a Room Lately Come over here, & it takes much in ye Town & will be the only paper-hanging for Sale here wh. am of Opinion may Answer well. Therefore desire you by all means to Get mine well Done & Cheap as Possible & if they can make it more Beautiful by adding more Birds flying here and there, with some Landskip at the Bottom, should like it well. Let the Ground be the Same Color of the Pattern. At the Top and Bottom was a narrow border about 2 Inches wide wh. would have to mine. About 3 or 4 Years ago my friend, Francis Wilks Esq., had a hanging Done in the Same manner but much handsomer Sent over here for Mr. Saml Waldon of this place, made by one Dunbar in Aldermanbury, where no doubt he, or Some of his Successors, may be found. In the other part of these Hangings are a Great Variety of Different Sorts of Birds. Peacocks, Macoys, Squirrels, Monkys, Fruit & Flowers &. But a Greater Variety in the above mentioned of Mr. Waldon's & Should be fond of having mine done by the same hand if to be met with. I design if this pleases me to have two Rooms more done for myself.

"I think they are handsomer and Better than Paper hangings Done in Oyle. So I beg your particular Care in procuring this for me, & that the patterns may be Taken Care off & Return'd with my Goods. Henry Atkins had ordered Mr. Thos. Pike of Liverpool to pay you £10 in Liew of the Bill you returned Protested Drawn by Samml. Pike, which hope you'l Receive. Inclosed you have also Cristo Kilby's Draft of King Gould Esqr. for £10 wh. will meet with Due Honour." . . .

The clock letter is brief: "Let the time piece be of the newest fashion with a good black Walnut Tree case, veneered work, with dark lively branches on the top instead of balls. Let there be three handsome carved Figures, Gilt with burnished Gold. I'd have the case without the figures to be ten feet long, the price not to exceed 20 Guineas and as it is for my own use I beg particular care in buying of it at Cheapest Rate."—From "The Quest of the Quaint," by VIRGINIA ROBIE.

"Wells of salvation"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOTORISTS in some parts of the United States are pleasantly surprised to find wells of water frequently placed in front of farm homes, and quite near to the road. Usually the bucket is standing on the brim, as well as a cup to drink from, a silent invitation to the stranger to draw for himself and drink as much as he likes. Fresh, cool water from a well is a welcome gift to a traveler.

Wells were very precious in olden days in Palestine because of the frequent and continued droughts. Therefore the well became a symbol of that which supplies a need as well as refreshes and inspires. Thus we find the beautiful promise of Isaiah: "Behold, God is my salvation; I will trust, and not be afraid: for the Lord JEHOVAH is my strength and my song; he also is become my salvation. Therefore with joy shall ye draw water out of the wells of salvation."

These "wells of salvation" are as readily available to us as are the wells beside the road to the traveler. It only remains for us to draw and drink. But we do not always realize this when we are in need of refreshment. Christian Science is presenting to the world the proof and demonstration of the utility of the "wells of salvation." Through the study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, students are learning that salvation from all discord, including lack, sorrow, sickness, and sin, is possible here and now. On page 3 of this textbook we read, "His [God's] work is done, and we have only to avail ourselves of God's rule in order to receive His blessing, which enables us to work out our own salvation." From the roadside wells one must needs draw up the water in the bucket; so in actual experience we need to "avail ourselves of God's rule," which we find abundantly expressed in the words and works of Jesus.

From the "wells of salvation" which God has provided we may draw that which will enable us to realize perfection more nearly in the large and small affairs of daily experience. Sometimes there seem to be droughts in our affairs, more or less frequent, more or less prolonged, and times of unfruitful activity, anxious or monotonous days, or seasons of suffering. Is the problem lack of needful supplies? The "wells of salvation" contain an abundance of good. Is the temptation great to express an unhappy disposition? Then one may find that which will refresh tired thought and help him to overcome. Is the human experience a sorrowful one? Then with joy may one approach the well and draw and drink until peace is restored.

The poet Cowper well portrays the temptation to overlook the necessity for care in securing spiritual refreshment when he wrote:

"Defend me therefore, . . .
From reveries so airy, from the toil
Of dropping buckets into empty wells,
And growing old in drawing nothing up!"

No one need feel that a limited sense of joy or health or rightful success is necessary. The "wells of salvation" are fed by the eternal springs of God's goodness, which never fail. The understanding of the infinite supply of God's love and wisdom and providence is available to all, and is as free as the water in the roadside well; and whereas the latter only satisfies temporarily, the draught from God's "wells of salvation" permanently changes one's thought and abundantly blesses it.

Sometimes in our haste or lack of care we merely approach the "wells of salvation," instead of drawing from their vast spiritual depths. When one wishes to draw water from a well, one does not merely let the bucket down to the top of the water, but allows it to become submerged, that it may be filled. In daily human experience one needs to draw from the depths of spiritual inspiration and to avail himself of the good that may be obtained. It is well also to refresh oneself frequently. Otherwise, one may lack the inspiration that prevents staleness and monotony and unfruitful endeavor. Intelligent, thoughtful study of Christian Science will furnish a basis for the solution of one's problems through drawing deeply from the reviving and strengthening wells.

A joyful thing about these "wells of salvation" is that they are large enough and deep enough and full enough to share with all who are in need of and desire such refreshment. To be able to direct others to such a source of good is indeed a privilege; and many, in helping others have satisfied their own thirst. Let us be glad and rejoice that, rested and refreshed, we may go upon our way, knowing that God provides all good, and that His bountiful supply is available to all who seek it earnestly.

William Morris's Generosity

Mr. Watts-Dunton is never tired of dwelling upon the nobility of Morris's nature, and upon his generosity in small things, as well as in large.

Another favourite story of his in connection with this subject is the following. When Morris published his first volume in the Kelmscott Press, he sent Mr. Watts-Dunton a presentation copy of the book. He also sent him a presentation copy of the second and third. But knowing how small was the profit at this time from the books issued by the Kelmscott Press, Mr. Watts-Dunton felt a little delicacy in taking these presentation copies, and told Mrs. Morris that she should gently protest against such extravagance. Mrs. Morris assured him that it would be perfectly useless to do so. But when the edition of Keats was coming out, Mr. Watts-Dunton determined to grapple with the matter, and one Sunday afternoon when he was at Kelmscott House, he said to Morris:

"Morris, I wish you to put my name down as a subscriber to the Keats, and I give my commission for it in the presence of witnesses. I am a paying subscriber to the Keats."

"All right, old chap, you're a subscriber."

In spite of this, there came the usual presentation copy of the Keats; and when Mr. Watts-Dunton was at Kelmscott House on the following Sunday afternoon, he told Morris that a mistake had been made. Morris laughed.

"All right, there's no mistake—that is my presentation copy of Keats."

But when at last the magnum opus of the Kelmscott Press was being discussed—the marvellous Chaucer with Burne-Jones's illustrations—Mr. Watts-Dunton knew that here a great deal of money was to be risked, and probably sunk, and he said to Morris:

"Now, Morris, I'm going to talk to you seriously about the Chaucer. I know that it's going to be a dead loss to you, and I do really and seriously hope that you do not contemplate anything so wild as to send me a presentation copy of that book. You know my affection for you, and you know I speak the truth, when I tell you that it would give me pain to accept it."

"Well, old chap, very likely this time I shall have to stay my hand, for, between ourselves, I expect I shall drop some money over it; but the Chaucer will be at The Pines, because Ned Jones and I are going to join in the presentation of a copy to Algernon Swinburne."

After this Mr. Watts-Dunton's mind was set at rest, as he told Mrs. Morris. But when Mr. Swinburne's copy reached "The Pines," it was accompanied by another one—"Theodore Watts-Dunton from William Morris."—From "Theodore Watts-Dunton, Poet-Novelist-Critic," by JAMES DOUGLAS.

Pale Chrome

The morning breaks with glancing eye,
The sun puts off its winter chill,
There is a new note in the cry
Of lapwings round the hill.

With tips of green the beechbuds start,
The willow pearl is dipped in gold,
The thrush seeks out my ready heart
With rapture as of old.

A dancer down the woodland lane
With sulphur bloom upon her wing,
The brimstone pirouettes again,
The first pale chrome of spring.

—E. TEMPLE THURSTON, in *The Observer* (London).

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LIQUIDATION ENDED AFTER SHARP SLUMP

Peoples Gas a High Flier When Recovery Got Under Way

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—The stock market rebounded smartly after breaking to new lows in the early trading today. Not only were early losses of 1 to 4 points regained, but they were replaced by net advances of similar extent.

Peoples Gas was a high flier, shooting up more than 10 points. American Telephone completely regained an early drop of 4 points, and issues getting 1 to 4 above yesterday's final prices included United States Steel, American Can, Allied Chemical, Southern Pacific, North American, Public Service of New Jersey, New York Central and Union Pacific.

The closing tone was strong. Transfers approximated 1,600,000 shares.

The situation facing the Insull utility holding companies attracted much attention in Wall Street. The sharp upturn in Peoples Gas and Commonwealth Edison coincided with a statement issued by Samuel Insull in Chicago that whatever may be the troubles of Middle West Utilities, Insull Utilities Investments, Inc., and Corporation Securities Corporation, the three holding companies, the financial stability of the three large operating companies was not affected.

"Hold the Line"

Bullish quarters in Wall Street felt that the financial community was slow in recognizing the potentialities of the Federal Reserve System's new and more aggressive credit expansion program. The statement of Governor Meyer of the Federal Reserve Board before the House Banking and Currency Committee—"I am hopeful that we are now at a point where we will be able to hold the line"—was also regarded as encouraging. Some important banking quarters felt that the success of the credit expansion program will depend upon the prevention of further serious shocks to confidence, but acknowledge that it may be highly effective, if "we are able to hold the line."

There was little further change in the money market, but there was considerable expectation that the New York Federal Reserve Bank might reduce its rediscount rate of 3 per cent either this week or next.

The Bank of England made no further change in its 3½ per cent rate, but its weekly statement showed improvement in its reserve ratio.

Bond Market Irregular

Heavy buying of United States Government issues was the feature of the bond market today, virtually all of the federals again reaching new highs for 1932.

Irregularity continued to prevail in the corporate categories, although a number of the rails indicated rallying tendencies at times, and there were a few firm spots among the utilities.

Buoyancy of the federal list was directly attributable to the announcement from Washington that the Federal Reserve Banks planned to increase their purchases of Government securities with the view of bringing about further easy money conditions and obviating to a certain extent the huge deflationary movement.

Among railroad liens that raised their prices from fractions to a point or more were Chesapeake & Ohio, St. Paul, Chicago & Northwestern, Erie, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania, Frisco and Southern Pacific. St. Louis Southwestern First 5s displayed weakness, dropping 5 points at one time, and the consolidated 4s, due this year, also sagged, being off around 8 points from the high of this week.

American Telephone bonds and those of International Telephone were easy, while Consolidated Gas 5½s registered moderate gains. The industrials were generally soft, losses being shown by loans of Armour & Co., Dodge Bros. 6s, International Match, Phillips Petroleum, Kreuger & Toll and Texas Corporation.

Foreign obligations were mixed. Gains were recorded by British 5½s, Sao Paulo 7s, German 7s, Australian 5s and French 7½s. South Americans steadied, as did loans of Japan.

DIVIDENDS

The Selby Shoe Company of Portsmouth, Ohio, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred stock and 35 cents on the common stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

Bullock Fund, Ltd., announce an initial dividend of 20 cents, payable May 2 to stock of record April 15.

Joseph Horne Company, Pittsburgh, Penna., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 23.

First National Bank of Cincinnati declared the regular semiannual dividend of $6, payable May 2 to stock of record April 20.

Gorham Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of 40 cents on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 16.

A dividend of 25 cents in convertible 5 per cent preferred stock on the common stock of the Columbia Gas & Electric Company was declared, payable May 15 to stock of record April 25. Three months ago the company paid common stockholders 37½ cents a share in the convertible preferred.

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS, April 14—Principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	April 8	April 1
Gold	76,908,000	76,785,000
Sight balances abroad	4,230,000	4,347,000
Neg bills bs abroad	7,944,000	7,973,000
Commrcl bills, France	3,974,000	3,712,000
Adv against securities	2,807,000	2,858,000
Neg bonds of s f	6,880,000	6,880,000
Circulation	82,523,000	83,438,000
Tot cred cur accnts	27,101,000	26,489,000
Treasury	302,000	19,600
Sinking fund	3,229,000	3,318,000
Private	23,324,000	22,737,000
Total sight liabilities	109,625,000	109,927,000
Ratio	70.16%	69.85%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON, April 14 (AP)—The small selection offered at the wool auction today met a good demand. Fine greasy crossbreds sold at slightly firmer rates, while scoured kinds were irregular and were bought in on low bids. A large supply of Cape of Good Hope and Natals had a quiet sale at opening rates. There were 8140 bales offered and 6261 were sold.

BUICK SALES RISE

Sales of Buick cars in March were about 36 per cent greater than during February, according to Ma. Place, general sales manager.

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr.15	Apr.14
8¼	5		Abitibi pf	100	5⅞	4¼	4¼		
98	85	7	Abraham & S pf	90	85	85	85	85	85
5¾	3½	..	Adams Express	3500	3¼	3	3⅛	3	
70	51½	5	Adams Exp pf	20	51½	51½	51½	51½	
13	10⅜	..	Addressograph	400	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
16½	7	1.60	Affiliated Prod	900	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
62½	44	4½†	Air Reduction	7700	44¼	40⅝	44¼	43	
16⅝	11⅞	.50	Alaska-Juneau	8900	14½	13⅜	14	13⅞	
3¾	1	..	Alleghany Corp	1100	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅞	3	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	3	3	3	3	
87½	62½	6‡	Allied Chem	19200	86	81⅝	85½	83⅝	
119	99	7	Allied Chem pf	100	98	96½	97¾	99	
13⅝	8½	.50	Allis Chalmers	1100	8½	7½	7⅞	8½	
10	6½	1	Alpha Port Cem	400	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6½	
10	5½	..	Amal Leather pf	200	5½	5½	5½		
14⅜	12	2	Amerada	1100	13⅛	12¼	12⅜	12¼	
18½	8¾	..	Am Bank Note	400	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	
47	32	3	Am Bank Note pf	70	34	34	34		
15½	8	1.60	Am Brake S&F	100	8½	8	8	8½	
90	70	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	69½	68	68		
78⅝	50¼	5†	Am Can	35100	51¾	48½	51⅜	50¼	
129	104⅜	7	Am Can pf	100	105¼	105⅛	105¼	104⅜	
8¾	4½	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	4½	4⅛	4¼	4½	
30½	20¼	7	Am Car & F pf	10	32	22	22	23¼	
6	2½	..	Am Chain	100	2½	2½	2⅝		
37⅞	25¼	3†	Am Chicle	100	26	26	26	25¼	
11	6½	..	Am Com Alcohol	3200	8¼	7⅜	8¼	8	
10½	3	..	Am European	100	3	3	3	3	
9¼	2¼	..	Am & For Pow	1700	4¼	3⅝	3	3¼	
38½	8	..	Am & For Pow 7	200	12⅞	11	12⅞		
17¼	4	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1100	8	7	7¼	6½	
6	4	1	Am Hawaiian	400	4½	3¾	3¾	4	
2½	1½	..	Am Hide & L	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½	
21⅝	2	2	Am Ice	3700	15	12⅞	15	14½	
8½	4¼	..	Am International	3200	5	4⅜	4⅝	4¾	
9¼	5	..	Am Locomotive	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5	
16⅞	6½	1	Am Power & Lt	9100	8⅜	6⅞	8¼	7¼	
58	31	6	Am P&L 6%	400	39½	35½	39½	35⅞	
49¾	24⅜	5	Am P&L pf A	200	33	31½	33	31½	
8½	4½	.40	Am Radiator	3400	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13	7	..	Am Rolling Mill	400	7½	7	7½	7⅜	
29¼	19	3	Am Safety Razor	400	19⅜	17½	19⅜		
25½	14	3	Am Shipbuilding	40	15	14	14	15	
18⅜	7½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1200	8	7½	8⅛	7⅞	
55	30	8	Am Smelt&R 2pf	400	30	29	29	30	
85	45¼	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	46⅛	46⅛	46½	45	
8⅜	4½	..	Am Steel Fdries	700	4½	4¼	4⅜	4¼	
36	32½	2½†	Am Stores	400	33	33¾	33	33	
39¼	15⅛	4	Am Sugar Ref	1100	18	15⅛	16	15⅛	
137¾	103	9	Am Tel & Tel	45000	107½	103	107½	107⅛	
34½	19⅛	3	Am Wat W&E	1100	21	18¾	21	20	
31	20	3	Am WW&E ct	200	19	18	19		
5⅜	3	..	Am Woolen	100	3	2⅞	3	2⅞	
30⅝	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	1500	25⅜	22⅜	24⅜	24½	
3⅝	1½	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..	
12⅜	4½	..	Anaconda Cop	5400	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5¼	
17½	12¾	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	12	11⅜	11⅝	12	
4¾	2½	..	Andes Copper	100	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛		
44	32	7	Armour Del A	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	
2	1	..	Armour Ill A	1100	1⅛	1	1	1	
14¼	6⅜	..	Armour Ill pf	100	8	8	8	7⅞	
7½	5	.40	Art Metal Const	500	5	5	5	..	
8¼	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	4⅛	4	4	4	
33	32¼	6	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	33	
35	23	7	Asso Dry G 2pf	400	23	22½	22½		
94	43	4	Atchison T&SF	9700	45	39¾	44⅜	42	
86	59½	5	Atchison pf	400	64	58½	64	59½	
41½	15	4	Atl Coast Line	100	15	15	15	15½	
12⅞	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	1400	9½	9	9⅛	9	
25½	10⅛	2	Atlas Powder	2100	10¼	10	10	10¼	
79	63	6	Atlas Powder pf	100	62½	60½	60½	62½	
151¾	49¼	4§	Auburn Auto	21100	48¼	44	47½	48¾	
3½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1400	2¾	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝	

—B—

8⅛	3¼	..	Baldwin Loco	400	3⅝	3½	3½		
28½	10¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	12½	11½	12½	10½	
21⅜	8⅞	..	Balt & Ohio	5200	9¾	8¼	9⅜	8¼	
41½	12	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1100	13½	11½	13½	12	
99	81	6½	Bamberger pf	20	82	81	82	81½	
4	4	..	Barnsdall N	200	4⅛	4	4⅛	4	
43½	23	4	Beatrice Cream	1700	23⅜	22½	22⅝	23	
18¾	7½	.60	Bendix Aviation	4100	7½	6¾	7½	7⅛	
24⅞	14¾	2	Best & Co	2100	14¾	13¼	14¾	14¾	
24⅞	13	..	Bethlehem Steel	7700	14	12½	14	13	
74	39⅞	7	Beth Steel pf	100	39¼	38¼	39½	39¾	
8¾	6	.50	Blaw Knox	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜		
22¼	8	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜	
⅝	⅛	..	Booth Fisheries	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
43⅛	31⅝	3§	Borden	2200	32¾	30⅝	32¾	31⅞	
12⅜	6½	1	Borg Warner	1100	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾	
11¾	5½	1	Briggs Mfg	4400	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅝	
10½	7¾	1	Briggs & Strat	200	7¾	7¾	7¾		
1	⅜	..	Brockway	200	⅜	⅜	⅜		
50¼	30¼	4	Brooklyn Man T	3100	37⅞	34¾	37⅜	36½	
78⅜	65⅝	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	63¾	63¾	63¾		
89½	68	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	700	68	66	68	68½	
36	32½	3	Brown Shoe	100	32½	32	32½		
119½	111	7	Brown Shoe pf	50	111	111	111	111½	
3	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8½	5	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	5½	5	5½		
2¾	1	..	Budd Mfg	200	1½	1	1½	1	
4½	1½	..	Budd Wheel	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
3½	1½	..	Bulova Watch	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
13	6¾	.80	Burroughs Adg	1200	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	7⅞	
21¾	15¾	2½	Bush Terminal	700	16⅝	16¼	16⅝		
65	40½	7	Bush Term deb	20	42	38	39⅞	40½	
19	7¾	..	Byers	2100	8⅞	7½	8½	8	

—C—

11⅞	5¾	..	Calif Packing	400	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅜	
	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅛	⅛	⅛		
4	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	5100	2	2	2	2	
14½	6¾	1.20	Canada Dry	1400	7¼	7	7	7¼	
20⅝	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	6800	13⅜	12⅜	13⅛	13	
20	15¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	15¾	15⅜	15¾	15¾	
6½	7¼	..	Capital Admin	100	3½	3¼	3¼	3	
43⅜	7⅜	..	Case Thresh	15700	29½	26¼	29	28⅜	
15	6⅝	1	Caterpillar Trac	1100	7	7	7	7	
22¾	7⅝	..	Cavanagh D pf	20	8	8	8	..	
5	2½	..	Celanese Corp	100	2½	2½	2½	..	
7½	3½	..	Celotex Co pf	10	3½	3½	3½	..	
72½	9⅞	1½	Central Aguirre	100	10	10	10	10	
15	5½	1	Cerro de Pasco	2700	6½	5⅜	6½	6⅛	
3	2	..	Certain-Teed	300	3¼	1¾	1¾		
7	4¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	5	4¾	5	5⅛	
20⅝	7½	3	Chesapeake Corp	200	8¼	7	8¼	7	
31½	12¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	6200	15½	13½	15⅝	13⅞	
4⅜	1¾	..	Chi & Gt West	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
15½	6	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1100	6	5	6	5½	
3¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	1½	1½	1½	1½	
5¼	2	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	500	2	1¾	2	2	
12⅝	4⅝	..	Chi & N'western	400	5	4½	5	4⅝	
6½	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2¾	
11⅞	3½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	4	3½	4		
16⅜	4½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	5	4½	5	4⅞	
24½	6¼	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	7	7	7	6¾	
9	6	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	6	6	6	6	
15⅜	8¼	1	Chrysler	9600	9½	8⅜	9	8⅝	
28½	15	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	2800	16⅝	15	16⅝	15	
68	55	6½	City Ice & F pf	40	55	55	55	55	
2½	⅜	..	City Stores	2600	½	⅜	½	⅜	
22	10	2	Cluett Peabody	300	10	10	10	13½	
31½	22¼	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	600	23⅝	22⅜	23⅝	22¾	
95	78	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	78	78	78	79	
10⅞	4¾	..	Collins & Aikman	1400	5⅛	5	5	5	
12⅜	4¼	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	5	4¼	4½	4½	
16½	8⅜	1½	Columbia Gas	11400	8¾	7⅝	8⅜	8	
79	40	6	Columbia G pf A	800	57	54	57	50½	
48⅞	25	3	Columbian Carb	4800	27⅜	25	27½	26½	
11	7¾	1	Comm Credit	200	8½	8½	8½	8½	
21¼	15¾	1¾	Comm Cred pf	200	16	15¾	16	16	
68⅝	56	6½	Comm Cred ipf	10	60	60	60	60	
27⅝	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	17¼	17¼	17¼		
95	89	8½	Comm I Tr 6½%	180	91	91	91	91¾	
101	94	7	Comm I Tr 7%	100	97	97	97		
10¼	4⅞	.60	Comm Solvents	4800	6¼	5½	6	5⅞	
4⅝	2⅛	.30	Comwith & So	11300	2¾	2¼	2½	2¼	
68½	46	6	Comwith & S 6pf	500	48	46	46	47	
10	7	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	1	1	1	1	
11	8	1	Congoleum Uairn	100	8	8	8	8	
11¾	7	2	Consol Film I pf	300	7	7	7	7	
68¾	48⅝	4	Consol Gas	18900	52½	48⅜	52½	50⅜	
95	81½	5	Consol Gas pf	300	83	82	83	81¾	
10⅞	6	1	Consol Laundries	200	7	6½	7	6⅝	
7⅝	4¼	..	Consol Oil	5900	4¾	4¼	4⅝	4⅜	
⅝	⅛	..	Consol Textile	600	¼	¼	¼	..	
2½	1	..	Container A	100	1	1	1	..	
7	3½	..	Cont Baking A	400	3¼	3¼	3½	3¼	
1	½	..	Cont Baking B	500	½	½	½	½	
47¾	28½	8	Cont Baking pf	900	31½	29½	31½	30½	
41	27¼	2½	Cont Can	8600	29¾	27¼	29⅝	29	
4¾	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	3	3	3		
25¼	10½	2.40	Cont Insurance	2200	15	13½	15	13⅞	
1¾	1	..	Cont Motors	1400	1½	1	1	1	
7	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	3800	5½	4⅞	5¼	5	
¾	⅜	..	Cont Shares	100	⅜	⅜	⅜		
47¾	29½	3	Corn Products	2900	32	29¼	31½	31⅜	
129½	104	7	Corn Prod pf	240	106	104	104	106	
4¾	2	..	Coty	100	3	3	3	3	
23	19	2‡	Cream of Wheat	1000	19½	19¼	19½		
19½	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	200	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅛	
15⅞	9½	1.20	Crown Cork & S	100	10	10	10		
23¼	10½	..	Crucible Steel	200	11¼	11	11¼	11½	
49⅜	23	7	Crucible Steel pf	3000	24	23½	23½	25	
1¾	⅜	..	Cuba Co	200	¾	⅜	⅜		
17	12⅜	6	Cuba Ry pf	40	16	13	14		
35½	28⅞	4	Cudahy Packing	900	29	28⅜	29	29	
31	15	2	Curtis Publishing	100	16	16	16	15	
2¾	1	..	Curtiss-Wright	5600	1½	1	1½	1⅛	
90	70½	7	Cushman 7%	40	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	
10	6	..	Cutler Hammer	100	6	6	6	..	

—D—

5¼	2	..	Davidson Chem	100	2½	2½	2½	2	
15¼	7¾	1.40	Deere & Co pf	100	8	8	8		
51½	50½	7	Del & Hudson	700	52	50¼	52	51¼	
28¾	11	..	Lel Lack & W	1400	12⅜	11⅝	12Z	12	
9	2⅜	..	Denver R G pf	200	3	3	3	3	
122	80	8	Detroit Edison	300	84	83¾	83¾	84¾	
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	800	12½	12½	12½	12⅝	
24½	21⅝	1½	Diamond M pf	200	23½	23½	23½	23½	
11¾	7½	1	Domes Mines	6600	8⅝	8	8⅞	8⅝	
18	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	..	
23	17	3½	Dresser A	200	17	17	17	..	
½	⅛	..	Duluth So Sh pf	200	⅛	⅛	⅛		
59¾	32¾	4	Du Pont de Nem	47500	33⅞	31½	33¼	33	
115	89¼	6	Du Pont deb	900	90½	88¼	89¾	91½	

—E—

5¼	2	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	2¼	2	2¼	2	
87½	59¼	5	Eastman Kodak	5600	62¾	59¼	61¼	63½	
119¼	113	6	Eastman Kod pf	6000	117¾	117½	117¾		
8	4¼	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	400	4¼	4	4½	4¼	
32¾	13¾	4	Elec Auto-Lite	6900	16¼	14½	15¾	15	
4	2½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2900	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
15⅜	5½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	6400	7½	5¾	6¾	6⅛	
64	22	7	Elec Pow & L pf	400	26½	25	26½		
55½	19¾	6	El Pwr&L 6% pf	200	20¾	19¾	20	20	
33¼	16⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	2200	18¼	17½	18	17⅛	
57	39½	5½	Enginrs PS5½pf	200	40	39½	40		
19	16⅜	2½	Equitable Off Bld	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
10	3¾	..	Erie RR	3100	4¾	3¾	4¾	4	
13½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	800	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4½	
7¼	3½	2	Eureka Vacuum	100	5½	5½	5½	5¾	

—F—

14	10	.80	Fed Dept Stores	200	10	10	10	..	
64	42	6	Fed Lt&Tr pf	5	46	45	45	..	
2	1	..	Fed Screw W	200	1⅜	1	1	..	
94	80	6½	Filene's pf	100	80	80	80		
59½	49½	5	Firestone T&R pf	200	50	50	50	50¼	
52	39½	2½	First Nat Stores	500	42⅞	41¼	42⅞	42	
¾	⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	100	½	½	½	¼	
82½	80	6	Florsheim S pf	110	82½	82½	82½		
10¼	4½	..	Food Mach	300	5	4½	5		
13	4⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	300	5½	5¼	5¼	5	
4½	1⅜	..	Foundation	100	1⅝	1½	1⅝		
5⅜	2	..	Fox Film A	300	2⅜	2¼	2½	2⅜	
72½	50	7	Franklin Sim pf	20	50	50	50		
19½	14	2	Freeport Texas	800	15	14	15	14½	

—G—

17⅛	⅜	1	Gamewell	150	7¾	7½	7½	7¾	
35¾	16¾	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	1600	18½	16½	18½	17	
15½	7⅝	1	Gen Asphalt	600	8¼	7½	8⅛		
19⅜	11	2	Gen Baking	600	13	11⅜	13	12	
16½	7¼	..	Gen Cable pf	30	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7⅜	
26½	14½	2	Gen Electric	21500	15½	14⅜	15½	15	
11¼	10⅞	.80	Gen Elec 8p	2600	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
40½	21⅝	3	Gen Foods	7900	34	32½	34	32	
2¾	1⅛	6	Gen Gas & E A	800	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
37	28½	3	Gen Mills	1900	38½	28½	30	30	
88	85½	6	Gen Mills pf	200	85½	85½	85½		
24⅝	10½	3	Gen Motors	55600	12⅜	10⅞	12	11⅜	
87¼	62¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	500	67	66	67	67	
4	3½	..	Gen Out Ad	2400	4	3½	4		
9	8	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	8½	8½	8½	8½	
3	1¾	..	Gen Pub Service	400	2½	1¾	2⅛	1⅞	
28⅝	13	3	Gen Ry Signal	1600	15	13½	15	13⅝	

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr.15	Apr.14
3¾	⅞	..	Gen Realty	100	⅞	⅞	⅞		
16½	11	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	300	11	11	11	11	
15⅝	8	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	80	8	8	8		
10	6½	1.50	Gen Thea Equip	300	¼	¼	¼	¼	
24½	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Rax	18600	18⅜	16⅝	18	17½	
68⅛	50	5	Gillette S R pf	300	54	53	54	54	
7	4½	..	Glidden	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½	
6½	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	700	4½	3⅞	4½	4	
19⅝	11¼	1.60	Gold Dust	2700	12¾	11⅝	12⅝	11⅞	
90½	90	6	Gold Dust pf	100	90	90	90		
5⅜	3	..	Goodrich	500	3	2⅞	3	3	
18⅜	9½	..	Goodyear	700	10	9½	10	9½	
61	34	7	Goodyear 1pf	300	33	33	33	34¾	
11½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	500	8⅞	8¾	8½	8⅝	

FAIRLY GOOD TRADE TREND IN DOMINION

Greater Activity in Iron and Steel Industry—Textiles Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 14—The general industrial situation in Canada has been fairly well sustained during the first quarter of the year.

Preparations for the coming season's agricultural operations are already under way in practically all sections of the country, and in some parts of the West plowing and spring cultivation have already commenced.

Weather conditions in the prairie provinces during the last winter have generally been normal, and snowfall was sufficient to insure adequate moisture supplies in most districts.

The textile and allied industries are the bright spots in manufacturing. Mills are busy. Agricultural implement plants have increased production, and additional men are being employed. Work on new automobile models has commenced, but output is being restricted to current requirements.

Increased activity is noted in the iron and steel trades, and it is expected that there will be a steady recovery in this field. The Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation recently commenced operations at four furnaces in the open hearth department at the steel plant, which had been idle for two months.

In the boot and shoe industry production has slackened slightly, but returns show increased output for each month since February, 1931, over the corresponding month of the previous year.

Dullness continues in the lumber market, and logging operations are practically finished. Pulpwood is moving slowly at low prices. Production of newsprint is being maintained at about 50 per cent of capacity.

Improvement is noted in retail trade. Sales of wearing apparel have picked up during the last week. A better demand developed for millinery, footwear and spring garments.

Hardware commodities are showing better volume as demand increases for a variety of seasonable spring lines. Wholesalers report having shipped out heavy orders of spring goods to the trade during March.

During the first three months of the current year 83 new plants or branch factories have been established in several of the provinces, mainly in Ontario and Quebec. Of the total number of new plants 35 are newly organized Canadian subsidiaries or affiliates of United States firms. Two are subsidiaries of British firms, while two others are United States firms which have moved their operations entirely to Canada.

Provincial and municipal financing during the first quarter of the current year totaled $85,233,193. This was almost equal to the financing in the like period of 1931, and materially exceeded flotations in 1930 and 1929. The Canadian National Railways financing in 1930 and 1931, however, had no counterpart in the last three months.

Practically the entire amount of new offerings this year to date have been placed in Canada, and this chiefly among private investors.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans—	Today	Last Pre.	Yr.Ago
Stock Exch	2½%	2½%	1½%
Curb Exch, renewal rate	3%	3%	2%
Com paper	3¾@4	3¾@4	2¼@2½
Bar silver	27⅞d	28c	28⅝d
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days	2¾@3	2¾@3	1½@2
4 to 6 months	2¾@3	2¾@3	2 @2½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅝@1½
60 days	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅝@1⅝
90 days	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅝@1⅝
4 months	1⅜@1¼	1⅜@1¼	1¾@1⅝
5 months	1⅜@1⅛	1⅜@1⅛	1¾@1⅝
6 months	1⅜@1⅛	1⅜@1⅛	1⅞@1¾

London Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	2¾%
Short bills	2⅛@2¼	2⅛@2¼	2⅜
3 mos bills	2⅛@2¼	2⅛@2¼	2⅜
Bar gold	109s 9d	109s 5d	84s 10½d
Bar silver	16½d	16⅜d	13½d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	2½%
Com paper	3½@4	3½@4	2½@3
Collat loans	5	5	5

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	6%
Boston	3½	Budapest	7
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	6
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	5
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	5
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	3½
New York	3	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	5
Richmond	3½	Prague	5
San Francisco	3½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Sofia	9½
Athens	12	Rome	6
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.84
Berlin	5½	Stockholm	5
Brussels	3½	Vienna	8
Bucharest	7	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations on foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
	Europe		
Demand	$3.76⅜	$3.78	94.8665
Cables	3.76¾	3.78⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0394⅝	.0394¾	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1401	.1402	.139
Italy—lira	.0815	.0514	.0526
Germany—mark	.2375	.2373	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1410	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0208
Denmark—krone	.2065	.2070	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0180	.0180	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0139	.0129	.129
Holland—florin	.4051	.4051	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.1935	.1965	.268
Poland—sloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.5960
Spain—pesets	.0763½	.0761	.193
Sweden—krona	.1915	.1945	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1946	.1945	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0178½	.0179	.0176
	Far East		
Hong Kong—dol	.2380	.2400	*
Shanghai—tael	.3140	.3150	*
India—rupee	.3837½	.3837½	.3650
Japan—yen	.3325	.3325	.4984
Java—florin	.4035	.4040	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4400	.4400	.5678
	South America		
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4248
Brazil—milreis	.0073	.0072	.1196
Chile—peso	.1200	.1200	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2800	.2800	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.4670	.4760	1.0342
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.9940	.9025	1.00
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.4936	.4934	.4985

*Currency in Chin 28.8 per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alaska Gold Mine B	10½	10⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	18⅞	18
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	15⅞	14
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	14⅝	13⅝
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	70¾	70
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	29	27⅞
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	59¾	59
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	69½	69½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	64	63½
Amer Metals Co 6½s '34	47	47
Amer Smelting 5s '47	81	80
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	100½	100
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	101	101⅛
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101¼	101⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	92⅞	96⅞
Amer T&T 5s '65	96⅛	96⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	102	101⅝
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	88½	88⅛
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	56	56
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	21	20½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	63	60¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	53	50
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	82¾	82⅝
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	79	78¾
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	77¾	77¾
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	18	18
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	70	70
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	34	34
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	92½	92½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	73¼	71⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	56⅛	56
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	45	45
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	53	50
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	33	31
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	45	45
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	65	65
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	78	78
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	51	50
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	102	102
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	74	74
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	89	88½
Boston & Maine 5s '55	60	60
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	9½	9½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102⅞	102⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	82½	81⅝
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	70	68
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	101¼	101¼
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	92	92
Bush Term con 5s '55	62⅝	62⅝
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	53⅜	53⅜
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	80¼	80¼
Can Nat Ry 4½ '51	78¾	78¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s 68	77	77
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	83	83
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	84	83
Can North 4½s '35	91⅛	91⅛
Can North deb 6½s '46	95	94⅝
Can North deb 7s '40	94¾	94⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	56	54¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	72¼	70
Carolina Clin &O 5s '38	89	89
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	79⅞	79⅞
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	21⅛	20⅞
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	60	60
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	72	71
Cen Pacific 5s '60	60	59⅞
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	89	89
Ches Corp 5s '47	45	45
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	86⅛	84
Ches & O con 5s '39	100⅛	100⅛
Ches & O 4½s B	74	74
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	40	40
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	86	86
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	83	82⅝
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	82	82
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	93¼	93¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	37½	36
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	6	5½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	26	26
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	52	52
Chicago & Nw gen 4s sta 587	62	62
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	17½	16½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	41½	38¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	35	34
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	21½	20¼
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	68½	68½
Chile Copper 5s '47	42	42
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	87⅜	87⅜
Cin Unt 5s	96¾	96½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	77	77
Colonial Oil 6s '38	34¾	34¼
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	50	50
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	62	60
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	60	60
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	62½	62
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	88	88
Com Credit Co 6s '34	92½	92½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	85	84½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	19¾	19¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	91⅞	91½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102	101⅞
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	67	67
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	51½	51½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	1⅜	1⅜
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	17¾	17¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	100½	100½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	85	85
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	46½	46½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	17¾	17¼
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	29	29
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	89¾	89¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100¾	100¾
Detroit Ed 5s 49	99	98¾
Detroit Ed 5s 55	98	98
Detroit Ed 5s '62	97½	97½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	68	67
Duquesne P & L 5½s '67	95¾	95¾
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	34⅞	34⅞
Erie RR ref 5s '67	25⅛	24¾
Erie RR gen lien	39⅝	38⅝
Erie RR gen 5s '75	26	24½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	71	71
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	73½	73½
Fed Metal 7s '34	75	75
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	70	70
Fla Cen Penn 5s '43	16	16
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	30	30
Gen Motors 5s '40	99¾	99
Gen Pub Serv 5½s '39	97¼	96¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	80	78
Goodrich 6s '45	40	40
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	41½	41
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	77½	77½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	69	68¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	93½	92½
Greenbay & W R R 5s	95¼	94⅝
Great Northern 7s '36 A	3	3
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	72½	69½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	30¼	30¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	51	51
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	29½	29
Humble Oil 5s '37	48	46
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100	99¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100½	100⅜
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	101½	101⅛
Ill Central 4¾s '66	45	45
Il Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	32½	32
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	33½	33
Il Steel deb 4½s '40	37½	37
Ind Limestone 6s '41	96¼	95⅜
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	10	10
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	71	71
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	68¼	68¼
Inter Match 6s cv rcts '41	32⅝	32
Inter Match Corp 8s '47	7½	5½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	5¼	5
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	44	41½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	43½	43½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	26	25¼
Int Cement Corp 6s '48	59	59
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	52½	52½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	31	30⅝
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	42	42
Int Paper 6s '55	47¼	47⅛
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	21⅛	21
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	30	30
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	25	24¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	29¼	27½
Kan City Pt&Wm 4s '36	28	26
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	45	45
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	92	91⅜
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	52	52
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	101¾	100
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	77	77
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	40	40
Loew's Inc 6s '41	40⅜	40⅜
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	75¾	75¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	40	38
L&N StL 3s	95½	95¼
L&N uni 4s '40	55¾	55¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	75¼	75¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	31	30¼
Metro Edison 4½s '68	79½	79½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	77¾	77¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	88½	87¾
Mil & Nor con 4½s '34 cv	81½	81½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	50	50
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	42	42
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	42	42
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	66	66
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	17½	16¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	30	30
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	30½	29½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	30	29
Mo Pac 5s I '81	30	30
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	30½	29¾
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	17	15¼
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	114	111½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	85	85
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	80	80
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	32½	32
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	46	43
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	109	108¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	77½	77½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	45	44¼
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	102	102
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	91¾	90½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	25½	25½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	99½	96¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	58	58
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	48	47
Norf & W div 4s '44	93	93
North Am Co 5s 61	90¼	90¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	71	69
Nor Am Ed 5s A '71	70¾	70
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	78	78
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	55½	55
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	73¼	73
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	67	66
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	100¼	100
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	99¼	99¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	97½	97
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	99½	99½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	101½	101½
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	29	29
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	34	34
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	39½	39
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	82½	82
Penn Railroad 4½s 63	57½	55
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	60⅛	60⅛
Penn Railroad 6s '64	91	91
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	68⅞	68
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	79	79
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	89½	89
Pere Marquette 5s '56	89	88
Phillips Pet 5½s '53	48½	48½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '53	51	50½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	63½	63½

	High	Low	April 14	April 13
3½s '47	101.2	100.29	101.1	100.26
1st 4½s '47	102	101.12	102	102.2
4th 4½s '38	102.19	102.7	102.19	
4th 4½s reg	102.16	102.7	102.16	
US 3s '55	94.27	93	94.27	92.15
US 3½s '49	96.16	94.16	95.16	93.16
US 3½s '43 March	99	98.29	99	97.16
US 3½s '43 June	98.16	98	98.16	97.16
US 3½s '47	98.20	96.26	98.12	96.26
US 3½s '56	101.16	100.30	101.14	99.28
US 4s '54	103.15	102.10	103.15	102.8
US 4½s '52	106.13	105.25	106.13	105.6

FOREIGN BONDS

Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	45
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	7
Antioquia 7s C '45	7
Antioquia 7s C '45	5
Antioquia III 7s '57	5¼
Antwerp 5s '58	7
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	73⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	47
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	46½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	47⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	47
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	46
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	47
Australia 4½s '56	48¾
Australia 5s '55	50½
Australia 5s '57	56⅝
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	57
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	56
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	46
Belgium (King) 6s '55	32¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	84¾
Belgium (King) 7s '49	90⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '55	98½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	96
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	31⅜
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	29½
Berlin (City) 6½s '51	30⅝
Bogota (City) 8s '45	11⅜
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	4¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	4¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	5
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	16⅜
Brazil (US) 8s '41	21¾
Bremen 7s '35	37½
Brisbane 5s '58	39
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	28½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	28
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	45
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	97⅜
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	94½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	76⅝
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	94⅛
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	8
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	9
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	22
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	9
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	7
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	7¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	28
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	18½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	20½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	18
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	37
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '42	73
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	73
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	38⅜
Denmark (King) 6s '42	59
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	81
Duke Price Power 6s '66	63
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	58
Dutch El sf 6s '52	78½
Finland 5½s '58	81½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	81½
Finnish A 6½s '54	57
Frameriean Dev 7½s '42	84
Frankfort 6½s '53	84½
French (Rep) 7s '49	19
French (Rep) 7½s '41	115
German 7s '49	116½
German Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	57
Germn Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	30¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	28¾
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	29½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	34½
Greek 6s '68	32¾
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	27
Helsingfors 6½s '60	64
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	52
Hungary Mun 7s '46	20½
Italian Pub Utl 7s '52	19
Italy (King) 7s '51	70½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	89¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	89¾
Yugoslavia Bk 7s '37	68¼
Karstadt 6s '43	33½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	18½
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	67⅛
Mex 4s small A '04	67½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	5
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	65½
New South Wales 5s '57	79¾
New South Wales 5s '58	46
Nord Rys 6½s '50	45⅞
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	102
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	50¼
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	52½
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	100⅜
Paulista Ry 7s '42	103¼
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	62
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	5
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	10¼
Poland (Gov) 6s '47	48
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	50¼
Prague (City) 7½s '52	50½
Prussia 6s '52	91
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	22¾
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	27
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	21½
Rio G do Sül (State) 7s '66	7½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	10¼
Roumania 7s '59	69½
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	41
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	23
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	9
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	60¼
Saxon State 7s '45	18½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	37
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	27¾
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	30½
Siemens & Hal 6½s '51	40¾
Silesia Bk 6s '47	15¼
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	22½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	37½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	101
Swiss Government 5½s '46	80¼
Toho Elec Pow 7s '32	103½
Tokyo (City) 5 s '61	98½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	50
Tyrol 7s '52	41
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	41
Uni Stl W Burbeck 7s '51	100½
Unterelbe 6s '53	83
Uni Stl W 6½s A '31	24
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	18½
Vienna 6s '52	26⅝
Warsaw 7s '58	56¾
Westphalia El 6s '53	37
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	18

LIBERTY BONDS

	Last			
	High	Low	April 4	April 3
3½s '47	101.2	100.29	101.1	100.26
1st 4½s '47	102	101.12	102	102.2
4th 4½s '38	102.19	102.7	102.19	
4th 4½s reg	102.16	102.7	102.16	
US 3s '55	94.27	93	94.27	92.15
US 3½s '49	96.16	94.16	95.16	93.16
US 3½s '43 March	99	98.29	99	97.16
US 3½s '43 June	98.16	98	98.16	97.16
US 3½s '47	98.20	96.26	98.12	96.26
US 3½s '56	101.16	100.30	101.14	99.28
US 4s '54	103.15	102.10	103.15	102.8
US 4½s '52	106.13	105.25	106.13	105.6

NEW PROPOSAL FOR DEFAULTED FOREIGN BONDS

Protective Committee May Be Formed in New York for Delinquents

NEW YORK, April 14—The proposal of the State Department to form one big foreign bondholders' protective committee for all defaulted issues held in this country was hailed with enthusiasm in local bond circles.

It was thought Friday's meeting probably would consider the organization of an association corresponding to the British Association of Foreign Bondholders, a non-profit making organization, in operation for many years. It was endowed largely by bankers' contributions, and income from the endowment has been sufficient to pay operating expenses.

Defaults on foreign government bonds held in this country, including those in modified default, up to Feb. 1, aggregate $697,674,300. Since then Hungarian issues have defaulted, because of the existing moratorium.

South American Defaults

With exception of those Hungarian defaults, $109,330,000 Mexican issues in default since 1914 and $75,000,000 dollar bonds of the Russian Imperial Government in 1919, which at present have no rating, all defaults have been in South American obligations. New South Wales defaulted Feb. 1, 1932, on $24,074,500 dollar bonds, but the overdue interest has since been provided by the Commonwealth of Australia.

On Feb. 1 there were more Chilean issues in default than of the other South American countries at $268,332,500, the first lapse in interest having occurred in August, 1931. Recently the Chilean Cabinet was overthrown, and martial law was declared by the President. World-wide conditions, principally the decline in its principal exports, copper and nitrates, are cited as chief reasons for its present plight.

Hungarian Obligations

Hungarian issues which have defaulted to date are: $3,000,000 Hungarian Central Mutual Credit 7s, 1937, on Jan. 1, 1932; $400,000 Hungarian Italian Banks secured 7½s, 1932, defaulted principal and interest March 1, 1932 (funds are on deposit in Hungary); $2,600,000 Hungarian Italian Banks series A-C 7½s, 1963, interest on April 1, 1932; $2,000,000 Farmers National Mortgage Institute of Hungary 7s, 1963, on April 1.

Up to Feb. 1 there were $257,355,800 Brazilian issues in default, of which $144,672,500 were in modified default, $91,286,000 of Peruvian obligations, $61,104,000 Bolivian, $13,912,000 Colombian and $5,684,000 Uruguayan.

It was said the State Department would not make representations to any of the countries whose bonds are in default, but would merely aid, in any way it could, in offering advice. It is possible an attempt may be made to follow the organization lines of the British body.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Wheat					Net
May	.59⅝	.62	.59⅜	.60⅞	+1½
July	.62¼	.64⅝	.62¼	.63⅞	+1⅝
September	.64⅜	.66⅝	.64½	.65⅞	+1⅝
Corn					
May	.34⅜	.35⅝	.34	.34⅞	+ ⅜
July	.37⅝	.38½	.37¼	.38⅛	+ ⅝
September	.40¼	.40⅞	.39¾	.40½	+ ¼
Oats					
May	.23⅞	.24¼	.23⅜	.24¼	+ ¼
July	.24¼	.24½	.24¼	.24⅜	+ ⅛
September	.24¾	.25⅛	.24¾	.25	
Lard					
May	4.45	4.47	4.45	4.47a	—.03
July	4.60	4.62	4.60	4.62a	—.03
September	4.77	4.80	4.75	4.77a	—.03

b—Bid. a—Asked.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.65⅝	.64	.65	+1⅛
July	.67½	.65⅞	.67	+1¼
October	.69⅝	.68¼	.69⅛	+1⅛

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.54⅛	.53¾	.55	+1⅜
July	.57⅛	.55	.56¼	+1¼
September	.59⅛	.51	.58⅛	+1⅝

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, April 14—The weekly statement of the Bank of England compares as follows:

	April 14, '32	April 7, '32
Circulation	£356,753,000	£359,791,000
Public deposits	12,358,000	9,992,000
Private deposits	111,269,000	113,185,000
Bankers accounts	78,446,000	79,542,000
Govt's securities	32,823,000	33,643,000
Other securities	55,385,000	51,110,000
Disc and adv	46,100,000	53,074,000
Securities	11,267,000	12,164,000
Reserves	34,833,000	40,910,000
Prop res to liabs	39,695,000	36,645,000
Bullion	32.1%

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CORNELL NINE STARTS SOON

Opens Baseball League Season Against That of Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., April 14—Cornell's baseball squad will open its season Saturday playing University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in an Intercollegiate League game. Cool weather and quite a bit of rain have somewhat handicapped the development of the Red and White players this spring, but the men have managed to get in quite a bit of outdoor practice and on rainy days always have the cage to rely on. It seems to be the opinion of those in touch with the team that the Ithacans have not lost out through their failure to go south this spring. For many years it has been the custom of the Cornell nine to take a 10-day trip into Virginia or North Carolina during the spring recess. This year for reasons of economy this trip was abandoned and it appears likely that such a trip will have no further place on the Cornell schedule.

The outlook for a successful team is none too encouraging, but if one or two pitchers live up to expectations and one or two men develop into real hitters the outlook is likely to be changed.

Several Good Boxmen

The pitching staff includes several men of experience including W. A. Sereysky '32, M. R. Stevens '32 and F. E. Williams '33. Of the three Sereysky was the most consistent performer last year. Williams is a southpaw. Stevens and Sereysky right handers. Williams has plenty of speed and curves but lack of control has been his problem. Stevens so far has rarely been able to go through a game. J. P. Whiskeman '32 is another prospect. He pitched in several games last season and is showing improved form this year. T. A. Pasto '34, a sophomore, is showing some form as a pitcher and others under consideration are Morris Adelsberg '34, J. A. Bealor '33, and E. J. Slezak '33. If Pasto doesn't make the pitching staff, he may be used in the outfield.

One of the biggest problems confronting Coach Paul Eckley '17 and his assistant, John Haddock is the development of capable catchers. G. C. Zahn '32, regular back stop last year is not out for baseball this spring and Abraham George '33, who got in a number of games last year has decided not to play in order that he may keep up his university work and thus become re-eligible for football next fall. The catching prospects are mostly young and inexperienced. R. B. Grant '35, H. B. Dubbins '32, L. C. Cunningham '33 and G. C. Perry '33 make up the list. All lack experience and it is not likely that Cornell will be as well served in this department as last year.

Only one of the regular infielders of last season is available this year. He is Lou Hatkoff '34, first baseman and likely to hold the place. J. P. Draney '33 is a capable understudy to Hatkoff. Cornell will miss Gene Habicht '31 at second base. Most likely candidates are R. J. Frost '34 and W. N. Sanchez '32. Frost comes from the freshman team where he showed considerable promise. At third base Q. J. Seranati '34 and L. J. Held '33 are leading and for shortstop B. S. Payne '34 and F. F. Dellecesse '34.

Outfield Prospects

In the outfield the prospects are better. There are available two regulars from last season, E. J. Smith '33 and G. E. Kappler '32. Smith is a fast fielder and he shows promise of being a satisfactory hitter. He may indeed prove to be the best hitter on the team. Candidates for the centerfield position are Don Russell '32, F. W. Trautwein '33 and F. W. Scott '34.

The schedule lists the usual 10 Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League games with five outside encounters. A newcomer to the home schedule will be Washington and Lee University, visiting Ithaca on May 12. The Generals have previously been played on the southern trips. The schedule:

April 16—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 23—Dartmouth at Hanover; 27—Colgate at Ithaca; 29—Columbia at New York; 30—Princeton at Princeton.

May 4—Columbia at Ithaca; 7—Princeton at Ithaca; 11—St. Bonaventure at Ithaca; 12—Washington and Lee at Ithaca; 14—Yale at New Haven; 18—Penn at Ithaca; 21—Yale at Ithaca; 28—Dartmouth at Ithaca.

June 1—Colgate at Hamilton; 6—Syracuse at Syracuse.

HARRIDGE AGAINST DELAYED OPENING

CHICAGO, April 14 (AP)—There is no movement in the American League for a later opening date, President William Harridge said yesterday after reading the proposal by President John A. Heydler of the rival National League that the inaugurals should be delayed for two weeks at least because of cold weather.

"The opening of a baseball season is just a big gamble with the weather anyway," President Harridge said. "You can never tell about the element. We might delay the opening for a week or two and then run into cold or wet weather while we watch two weeks of fine weather go by.

"Last season, the Cubs opened their National League season in Chicago and had six or more fine days for baseball, but when the White Sox of our league tried to open their home season days later, they were frozen out and had to wait.

"Furthermore, a later opening date would mean more double-headers for Philadelphia because of the Sunday baseball law."

YOST UP BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Any idea that football coaches generally draw big salaries was labeled a myth by F. H. ("Hurry Up") Yost, veteran director of athletics at University of Michigan, in testimony before a Senate committee yesterday.

"The average coach's salary in America," he said, "is less than $3000 a year."

He added that the coach's job is perhaps the most uncertain one in the world on which to attempt to raise a family.

"Except the politician's," remarked Senator Reed of Pennsylvania.

Yost opposed taxing school and college sports admissions.

Rice Leads Close Race in Baseball

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE BASEBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst.	P.C.
Rice	3	1	13	7	.750
Texas Christian	2	1	14	7	.666
Texas	3	2	32	26	.600
Baylor	2	2	31	23	.500
Texas A. & M.	1	2	20	20	.333
Southern Methodist	0	3	15	41	.000

SOUTHWEST BASEBALL GAMES

Friday, April 15—Baylor at Texas and Texas A. & M. at Rice. Saturday, April 16—Baylor at Texas, Texas A. & M. at Rice, and Texas Christian at Southern Methodist.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, April 14—Six of the most evenly matched teams ever to play in the Southwest Conference baseball race will begin their third week of play this week-end. Five games are scheduled for the week-end. In past years, with the exception of 1931 when Texas A. & M. College won the championship, the race has been a "runaway" for University of Texas nines. But this season there is very little difference in the strengths of the six clubs. Even Southern Methodist University, despite its three defeats, has a hitting team which will likely upset several of the teams higher in the standing.

After two weeks of playing, the Rice Institute Owls lead the Conference with three victories and one defeat—that at the hands of the University of Texas. Close behind with two victories and one defeat is Texas Christian University.

Each one of the Institute's victories has been due to the fine pitching of C. C. F. Klaerner '33. To Klaerner's credit is a no-hit no-run win over the Baylor University Bears last week. He also pitched the Owls to a 3-to-2 victory over the University of Texas, and was responsible for Rice's 3-to-1 win from Texas Christian University.

While the Rice nine is the favorite to win the pennant at this stage of the race, both Texas Christian University and the University of Texas will likely have much to say as to which team will win the title. The Horned Frogs have a 8-to-6 win over the University of Texas and a 7-to-1 victory over Texas A. & M. College. The Longhorns have wins from Southern Methodist and Rice Institute.

Last year's champion, Texas A. & M. College, has not fared so well in early games. The Aggies have been beaten by both Texas Christian University and the Baylor Bears. Despite its weak pitching, Baylor has a fairly well-balanced nine—a team which will likely win at least half of its games.

Galloway Selby '32, Southern Methodist shortstop, leads the Southwest Conference batsmen with an average of .615. E. R. Jones '32, Rice Institute first baseman, is second in line with an average of .533. Last year's batting champion, R. C. Bell '31 of Texas A. & M., completed his eligibility last season. Klaerner of Rice leads the Southwest pitchers with three victories and no defeats.

The leading hitters:

Players	AB	R	H	P.C.
Galloway Selby, ss, S.M.U.	13	4	8	.615
E. R. Jones, 1b, Rice	15	2	8	.533
J. R. Veltman, p, Texas	2	1	1	.500
J. M. Parks, p, Baylor	4	1	2	.500
G.C.Domingue, 3b, T.A.&M.	2	1	1	.500
W. E. Davis, 2b, Tex.A.&M.	13	2	6	.461
Herbert Dennis, c, T. C. U.	12	0	5	.417
H. H. Enck, 2b, Rice	15	0	6	.400
Rhea Williams, lf, S. M. U.	10	4	4	.400
C. H. Blaton, c, Texas	10	2	4	.400
L. H. Veltman, cf, T.A.&M.	13	2	5	.385
J. W. Hinton, lf, T. C. U.	13	2	5	.385
Hal Donovan, cf, T. C. U.	11	4	4	.363
W.W.Mitchell, ss, T.A.&M.	14	3	5	.357
Raymond Alford, p, Baylor.	17	4	6	.353

R. E. HARLOW RESIGNS

CHICAGO, April 14 (AP)—Robert E. Harlow yesterday resigned as manager of the Professional Golfers of America tournament bureau. Albert R. Gates, business administrator of the P. G. A., said the open tournament winter season, recently concluded at Pinehurst, was one of the most successful in history. For the present the tournament bureau will be conducted from the main office under Gates' direction.

MANUSH'S HIT BEATS BOSTON

Senators Win in Ninth Inning on Timely Homer

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Washington	2	0	1.000
Chicago	2	0	1.000
New York	1	0	1.000
Cleveland	1	0	1.000
Detroit	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	1	.000
Boston	0	2	.000
St. Louis	0	2	.000

RESULTS APRIL 13

Washington 7, Boston 6.
Chicago 7, St. Louis 3.
Cleveland 6, Detroit 5 (11 innings).
New York at Philadelphia (postponed).

Led by the hard-hitting Heinie Manush, the Washington Senators won their second straight game from the Red Sox Wednesday, 7 to 6, in the opening contest of the 1932 American League season in Boston. The Senators are now tied with Chicago for the lead, each club having two triumphs and no defeats. The White Sox, although out-hit, again scored over the St. Louis Browns, this time by 7 to 3. The Cleveland Indians opened their season in Detroit by beating the Tigers in 11 innings, 6 to 5. Cold weather kept New York and Philadelphia from continuing their series at Shibe Park.

As in the first game of the year at Washington, it was a long hit by Manush that spelled defeat for the Red Sox. Again on Wednesday, the big outfielder came to bat at just the right time and broke up the game. The Senators went into the ninth inning behind; but with the aid of an error by Hal Rhyne, Boston shortstop, and a single and base on balls, the stage was set for Manush's hit, which landed in the right-field bleachers for a homer. Jack Russell went the route for the Sox and would have won had Rhyne fielded perfectly in the ninth. Lloyd Brown, who relieved Marberry in the sixth inning, was the winning pitcher.

Although outhit, 12 to 9, the White Sox came through in the pinches and won their second in a row from the Browns. Al Thomas pitched effectively, keeping the 12 hits well scattered. Coffman and Cooney divided the work for the Browns, but neither was effective. Smead Jolley, who is back in the outfield after a try at catching, hit a double and two singles for the winners. Ralph Kress's triple, and three singles by Burns, was the best hitting the Browns had to offer.

Detroit made 14 hits, as compared to Cleveland's 11, but it is the same old story of not coming through with men on base. Wes Ferrell, star Cleveland right-hander, went the distance, and did remarkably well when he held the Tigers to five runs on 14 hits. It was anyone's game until the eleventh, when singles by Porter and Averill, and a sacrifice by Hodapp, produced the winning run. Porter scored two runs for the Indians and hit three singles. Roy Johnson greeted Ferrell in the first inning by hitting a homer. The scores:

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	4—	7	8	0
Boston	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0—	6	9	1

Batteries—Marberry, Brown, Fischer and Spencer; Russell and Berry. Winning pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Owens and McGowan. Time—1h. 58m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	3	x—	7	9	0
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0—	3	12	1

Batteries—Thomas and Grube; Coffman, Cooney and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Coffman. Umpires—Van Grafian and Geisel. Time—2h. 6m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1—	6	11	1
Detroit	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	5	14	5

Batteries—Ferrell and Sewell; Sorrell, Hogsett and Ruel. Losing pitcher—Hogsett. Umpires—Nallin, Ormsby and Guthrie. Time—2h. 47m.

COLUMBUS GETS BLUEGE

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 14 (AP)—Acquisition of Otto Bluege, Cincinnati National League club shortstop, was announced last night by President Larry MacPhail of the Columbus American Association team. Bluege was released on option by the Red management.

Four Players Named for U.S. Wightman Cup Tennis Team

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, April 14—Led by Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. as captain, four of the five players who won the Wightman Cup at Forest Hills, Long Island, last summer will defend it against England at Wimbledon in June, the United States Lawn Tennis Association announced yesterday.

Miss Helen M. Jacobs, Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper and Miss Sarah H. Palfrey were named to help Mrs. Moody attempt to make it two straight for the United States and six victories in 10 series for the international tennis trophy. The team members will remain in London after the matches, scheduled for June 10-11, to compete in the English championships.

Mrs. George W. Wightman, donor of the cup and captain of last year's team, was the only member of the 1931 squad not named again.

Mrs. Wightman, who is a member of the selection committee, found it inconvenient to go abroad. Dr. Sumner Hardy of California is chairman of the committee. The other member is Julian S. Myrick of New York.

Mrs. Moody and Miss Jacobs already have planned extensive European tours leading up to the matches.

The California players probably will carry the chief Wightman Cup burden as they did last year, each playing two singles and pairing for a doubles match. Mrs. Harper probably will play the other singles match and pair with Miss Palfrey in the doubles.

The Wightman Cup contests were started in 1923 with the United States winning 7 to 0. Other victories were scored in 1926, 4 to 3; 1927, 5 to 2; 1929, 4 to 3, and 1931, 5 to 2. England won in 1926, 6 to 1; 1925, 4 to 3; 1928, 4 to 3, and 1930, 4 to 3.

Mrs. Moody, the former Miss Helen N. Wills, has played in all but two of the nine contests and has lost only twice in singles. Both her defeats occurred in the 1924 series, when she lost to the then Miss Kathleen McKane, now Mrs. L. A. Godfree, and Mrs. B. C. (Phyllis) Covell.

HINES DEFEATS TALLMAN

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 14 (AP)—John E. Hines of Garden City defeated David N. Tallman of Minneapolis, 2 and 1, yesterday, to reach the semifinals of the Mason and Dixon golf tournament. John B. Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., defeated Roof Gilson of Jackson and H. H. (Tex) Newton, New York, bested William H. Hyde, Ridgeway, Penna., 4 and 3. Everett G. Livesay of Columbus, Ohio, the only left-handed golfer in the tournament and president of the Left-Handed Golfers' Association, defeated Edmund A. Guggenheim of Roslyn, N. Y., 4 and 2.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Birmingham	2	0	1.000
Chattanooga	2	0	1.000
Memphis	2	0	1.000
Nashville	1	1	.500
Atlanta	1	1	.500
New Orleans	0	2	.000
Knoxville	0	2	.000
Little Rock	0	2	.000

RESULTS APRIL 13

Atlanta 11, Nashville 10.
Birmingham 11, New Orleans 10.
Memphis 9, Little Rock 2.
Chattanooga 11, Knoxville 4.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Brown 5, Northeastern 2.
Drexel 3, Delaware 1.
Fordham 3, Princeton 1.
Haskell 11, Kansas 6.
Illinois 6, Decatur 2.
Pratt 5, C. C. N. Y. 4.
Tufts 7, Lowell T. S. 5.
Wabash 4, Purdue 3.
West Point 3, Swarthmore 0.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULT

Brooklyn P. I. 1335, Worcester P. I. 1326.

Lou Little Views Intramural Sports

By the Associated Press

Durham, N. H., April 14

LOU LITTLE, Columbia University football coach, told University of New Hampshire athletes at the annual certificate dinner last night that he believed intramural sports could never be a satisfactory substitution for intercollegiate competition.

He said, however, that intramural athletics were highly desirable.

He expressed satisfaction with recent changes in the football rules and said that it was up to the officials now to enforce the rules strictly. Football mishaps, he said, had reached the point where something had to be done.

Cardinals Defeat Pittsburgh Again

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	2	0	1.000
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
Boston	1	0	1.000
Cincinnati	1	1	.500
Chicago	1	1	.500
New York	0	1	.000
Brooklyn	0	1	.000
Pittsburgh	0	2	.000

RESULTS APRIL 13

Chicago 3, Cincinnati 2.
St. Louis 9, Pittsburgh 8.
Philadelphia at New York (postponed).
Boston at Brooklyn (postponed).

Gabby Street's St. Louis Cardinals made it two straight over the Pittsburgh Pirates Wednesday and took undisputed possession of first place in the National League race. The score of the game was 9 to 8. Chicago received good pitching from Pat Malone and turned back the Cincinnati Reds, 3 to 2. The Philadelphia-New York and Boston-Brooklyn contests were postponed because of cold weather.

Going into the last of the ninth inning, the Cardinals were behind, 8 to 4, with Glenn Spencer pitching smoothly for the Pirates. Then came a typical Cardinal rally which did not cease until five runs were across the plate, enough to put the champions in the lead. Frankie Frisch's double was the deciding hit, as it drove in the tying and winning runs. Bill Hallahan started in the box for the Cards, but left the game in the seventh to make room for a pinch hitter. Jim Lindsey finished. Gelbert hit a double and two singles for the Cards, while Lloyd Waner led Pittsburgh's attack with three doubles.

Pat Malone was too much for the Reds. The big right-hander kept out of trouble most of the way, the only Cincinnati rally coming in the fourth inning. The Cubs pecked away at the offerings of Owen Carroll for single runs in the fourth, sixth and eighth. Gudat, who at one time had a trial with the Reds as a pitcher, played left field for the Cubs and made two hits. A triple by Crabtree, Cincinnati left fielder, was the longest drive of the game.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	5—	9	11	0
Pittsburgh	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	3—	8	10	2

Batteries—Hallahan, Lindsey and Wilson; Spencer and Brenzel. Winning pitcher—Lindsey. Umpires—Barr and Reardon. Time—2h. 18m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0—	3	7	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—	2	6	2

Batteries—Malone and Hemsley; Carroll and Lombardi. Umpires—Quigley and Donnelly. Time—2h 8m

PICK-UPS

FEW fans realize that in Chuck Klein the Phillies have one of the greatest outfielders the National League has seen in some time. Klein has been in the majors only since 1928, but he holds a number of batting records and will establish many more before he is through as a player. The young outfielder's combined average for three seasons of hitting is .360, which is not bad at all. Klein spent many of his earlier days working in a steel mill. This hard labor has given him a powerful physique and a decided advantage over other outfielders, both youngsters and veterans.

If Jim Peterson, the big right-hander who had a trial with the A's last year and was sent to Portland of the Pacific Coast League, does not make good at once, he will get out of baseball, according to a statement he himself made recently. The young man wants to play either Class AA or big league ball, or not at all.

Did you know that . . . Baseball has become the national sport of Japan . . . Carlos Zamloch, as manager of the Oakland Pacific Coast League club, batted 1.000 for two consecutive seasons, 1930 and 1931 . . . Dazzy Vance would rather pitch against the hard-hitting Cubs or Giants than the lowly Reds or Phillies . . . Jack Quinn of Brooklyn has played in eight different leagues and with 12 different clubs since entering organized baseball back in 1903 . . . Tom Zachary, while with the Yankees, was the most effective pitcher in the American League in 1929, but was released on waivers the following year . . . In 1915, Robert P. Roth hit only seven home runs, but was proclaimed the home-run king of baseball?

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Louisville	2	0	1.000
Indianapolis	1	1	.500
Minneapolis	1	1	.500
Kansas City	0	0	.000
Columbus	0	0	.000
Milwaukee	0	0	.000
Toledo	0	0	.000
St. Paul	0	2	.000

RESULTS APRIL 13

Minneapolis 4, Indianapolis 1.
Louisville 8, St. Paul 7.
Milwaukee at Toledo (postponed).
Kansas City at Columbus (postponed).

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	1	0	1.000
Baltimore	1	0	1.000
Rochester	1	0	1.000
Reading	1	0	1.000
Jersey City	0	1	.000
Buffalo	0	1	.000
Montreal	0	1	.000
Toronto	0	1	.000

RESULTS APRIL 13

Newark 6, Toronto 5 (10 innings).
Rochester 4, Jersey City 3 (10 innings).
Reading 5, Montreal 4 (10 innings).
Baltimore 8, Buffalo 4.

HALL ELECTED MAT CAPTAIN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 14 (AP)—Harry Hall of San Diego, Calif., was elected captain of the 1933 wrestling team at Springfield Y. M. C. A. College here yesterday. Hall will be a junior next year. He competed in the intercollegiate matches at Bloomington, Ind., this year, where he was eliminated in the semifinal round. This was his only loss in the 135-pound class for the season.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

St. Johns 7, Brooklyn 2.
Virginia 7, Washington and Lee 2.
W. and M. 5, Washington 1.

OPTIMISTS WIN CLASS A TITLE

Defeat Yale University in Final of Indoor Polo Championship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 14—Winston F. C. Guest, former Yale captain and star, led his Optimists to the indoor polo championship title of the United States at the Squadron A Armory last night when his trio defeated the Yale varsity, champions of 1931, in the final game of the 1932 series, 13 to 9. The Optimists were champions in 1930.

Farmington Valley won the Class C championship by defeating the West Point Officers, 16 to 7. J. M. K. Davis, back for the winners, was the star of the game on attack, scoring nine of his team's goals. The winners received a handicap of one goal, which they did not need.

The Class D championship title was won by Ramapo Valley, which defeated Squadron A, 9 to 3.

Guest was, as usual, the star of the Optimist-Yale game, scoring 7 of his team's goals and also taking a prominent part on the defensive. He was given brilliant support by Edwin F. Ford at No. 1 and Stewart B. Iglehart, Yale senior, at back. These two players were continually feeding the ball to Guest and were active in riding off the opposition.

M. G. Phipps and L. A. Baldwin at No. 2 and No. 1, respectively, were high scorers for Yale, 5 goals going to the credit of each; but the trio not not seem to be playing as well together as usual. Optimists received a handicap of 3 goals, Ford being handicapped at only 1 goal. The summary:

OPTIMISTS	YALE
No. 1—E. F. Ford	L. A. Baldwin
2—W. P. C. Guest	M. G. Phipps
Back—S. B. Iglehart	J. P. Mills

Score—Optimists 13, Yale University 9. Goals—Guest 7, Handicap 3, Iglehart 2, Ford 2 for Optimists; Baldwin 5, Phipps 5, Mills for Yale. Fouls—Guest 2 for Optimists; Baldwin 2, Mills 2 for Yale. Referee—Thomas Brady. Time—Four 7½-minute chukkers.

Cup Candidates In Quarterfinals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 14—Eight players, including four candidates for the United States Davis Cup team, came through to the quarterfinal round in the annual North and South singles tennis tournament at the Pinehurst Country Club yesterday.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of Pasadena, Calif., United States grass and clay court singles champion, made his first appearance in the tournament yesterday and by playing three matches caught up with the rest of the field. The national champion was not extended in any of these matches, winning in straight sets from William Campbell, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2; David Morgan, Asheville, 6—1, 6—3, and John Dillard, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—4.

R. Berkeley Bell of New York, former Texan, won the first set of his fourth-round match from Wilmer M. Hines of Columbia, S. C., quite easily, 6—2, but he ran into trouble in the second set, which went to 16 games for a decision. Bell advanced and will have to face Vines in the quarterfinals.

John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia and J. Gilbert Hall of Orange, N. J., advanced to meet each other in the next round. Van Ryn defeated Garber of Washington, 6—1, 6—3, while Hall downed Lenoir C. Wright of Charlotte, 6—1, 6—4.

Francis X. Shields of New York and Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., advanced to the round of eight. Mangin, recent winner of the United States indoor singles title, defeated John Higgins of Red Bank, N. J., 6—1, 6—4, and Shields defeated Bernard Welsh, Washington, 6—0, 6—4.

Five matches were contested yesterday in women's singles, two players advanced through a bye and another entrant through a default. The summary:

NORTH AND SOUTH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—MEN'S SINGLES—

Second Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated William Campbell, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.

Third Round

Vines defeated David Morgan, Asheville, 6—1, 6—3.

Fourth Round

Vines defeated John Dillard, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—4.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia, S. C., 6—2, 9—7.

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Don Garber, Washington, 6—1, 6—3.

J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., defeated Lenoir C. Wright, Charlotte, 6—1, 6—4.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Bernard Welsh, Washington, 6—0, 6—4.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated John Higgins, Red Bank, N. J., 6—1, 6—4.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated Aydelot Minor, Pittsburgh, 6—2, 6—1.

Eugene H. McCauliff, New York, defeated Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

H. D. Vail, Glen Cove, L. I., and J. P. Stockton, New York, defeated N. C. Hyde, Syracuse, and Augustine Healy, Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—4.

P. C. Baggs, New York, and G. C. Shafer, Philadelphia, defeated R. K. Kaufman and Edward King, New York, 6—0, 6—1.

Hall and McCauliff defeated J. B. Little and J. D. Ives, Pine Bluff, N. C., 6—0, 6—1.

Don McNeil, Bradley Beach, N. J., and Stewart Kenyon, Algonac, Mich., advanced by default.

Second Round

Bell and Mangin defeated Welsh and Merriman Cunningham, Nashville, 6—2, 6—1.

Harvey Harris, Raleigh, and Walter Levitan, Dorchester, Mass., defeated A. A. Bruneau, New York, and Bigg Bragaw, East Orange, 4—6, 6—2, 7—5.

Hall and McCauliff defeated Baggs and Shafer, 6—4, 6—4.

Allison and Van Ryn defeated McNeil and Kenyon, 6—0, 6—0.

Grant and Wright defeated Garner and Norwood, 6—1, 6—4.

John Higgins and Robert Morefield, Red Bank, N. J., defeated Hawk and Chaffee, 6—4, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, and Miss Eleanor Dixon, Philadelphia, advanced by bye.

Miss Virginia Cross, Providence, defeated Miss Millie Montesanti, Southern Pines, N. C., 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Miss Thea Hasslacher, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. P. B. Hawk, New York, defeated Mrs. R. H. Morris, Boston, 8—6, 6—2.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn defeated Mrs. Francis X. Shields, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Eliza Coxe, Asheville, defeated Mrs. Barger Wallach, Newport, R. I., 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Anne Page, Philadelphia, advanced by default of Mrs. C. C. Chaffee, New York.

Viking Takes Lead For Wales Trophy

PRINCE OF WALES TROPHY RACE

Yacht and Skipper	Points
Viking, Trimingham Bros	10
Jill, J. S. Johnson	8
Lucie, Briggs Cunningham	7
Nancy, O. J. Stephens	5
Achilles, J. E. Pearman	5
BobKat II, R. B. Meyer	5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 14—Viking, owned by the Trimingham brothers and sailed by Eldon H. Trimingham, won the second race of the series for the Prince of Wales Cup here yesterday and took the lead in the standing with 10 points to her credit. Jill, sailed by J. S. Johnson of the United States, which finished first in the opening race Tuesday, was the last to finish yesterday and is now in second place with 8 points to her credit. Only five of the six-meter yachts finished yesterday, as Nancy, the yacht owned by a Seawanhaka Yacht Club syndicate and sailed by O. J. Stephens, withdrew after fouling Jill.

BobKat II, sailed by Robert B. Meyer of the United States, made her initial appearance in the races, having been forced to withdraw from the first race on account of being disabled before the start of that race, and made a fine showing, finishing second only 13 seconds behind the winner. The race was sailed in a west southwest breeze of from 13 to 17 knots. The summary:

SECOND PRINCE OF WALES TROPHY RACE—Start, 2:45. Course, 12 Miles

Yacht and Country	Finish
Viking, Bermuda	4:44:28
BobKat II, United States	4:44:41
Lucie, United States	4:45:10
Achilles, Bermuda	4:45:53
Jill, United States	4:46:28
Nancy, United States	Withdrew

SLOAN ELECTED CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., April 14—Hugh Walter Sloan '33 of Princeton has been elected captain of the varsity Rugby team of Princeton University. Sloan has played at three-quarters since the Tiger fifteen was formed last spring. William H. Buffum '33 of Dunbarton, N. H., and William Halton Jr. '34 of Mount Vernon, N. Y., have been elected to the executive committee of the Rugby Club, which directs the team, since the sport is not recognized by the Princeton A. A.

HARTFORD RELEASES KIMBREL

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Al Kimbrel, former Oglethorpe University catcher, has been released by Brooklyn's Hartford Eastern League farm club. Kimbrel made his début with the Middle Atlantic League in 1930 and was shifted to the Dodgers' Sally circuit farm at Macon that fall, going with other members of the team to Hartford when the club was moved there last spring. He later went to Jersey City for a trial. Kimbrel showed good form behind the plate but was weak with the stick.

TWO COUNTRIES MAY WITHDRAW

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 14 (AP)—The Brazilian Tennis Association today said it expected Paraguay and Chile to withdraw from Davis Cup play in the South American zone, leaving Brazil as the only nation entered. Brazil thus would automatically qualify to meet the winner of play in the North American zone.

British Olympic 'Hopes' Seen In Lively Rowing Pageant

London R. C. Retains Pride of Place in Head of River Races—Cambridge Crew Suggested as Entrant in Xth Olympiad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUTNEY, Eng. — Searchers for Olympic talent in British rowing had their selective faculties well and truly tested on Boat-Race Day. First of all they saw a magnificent Cambridge crew row to a five-length victory over Oxford in a way that suggested exceptional speed over the shorter distance of an Olympic course, and then they saw a thousand oarsmen all let loose at once in the annual Head of the River Races. London Rowing Club retained pride of place in the First Division. Thames Rowing Club was runner-up, and the fine showing of the crews of both these famed metropolitan organizations promised great things later in the season.

Rowing on the tideway is now an all-the-year-round game, but the crews do not become keyed up to full racing pitch until Henley Royal Regatta brings the climax of the summer season. By then, there should be three or four club crews well worthy to carry the Union Jack at Los Angeles, with high hopes of gaining an Olympic championship. It has been suggested, too, that the 1932 Cambridge eight—one of the greatest university crews of all time—should be kept together and developed as an Olympic entrant.

The Head of the River Race is now one of the most interesting and popular fixtures in the British rowing calendar. It was instituted in December, 1926, by Steve Fairbairn, the renowned "heterodox" Cambridge coach and oarsman. At first the crews were mainly those from tideway clubs, who welcomed a novel addition to their winter racing arrangements, but the interest of Oxford and Cambridge college crews was speedily awakened and this year, in the first division, 12 crews hailed from Cambridge, five from Oxford and only seven from the tideway clubs.

As college crews are far ahead of the clubs in the amount of training they have put in by this time of the year, it is greatly to the credit of London R. C. and Thames R. C. that they staved off such a formidable undergraduate invasion and pushed Jesus College (Cambridge) down from second to third place. London's time was 16m. 11s., but as this was over a shortened course it is useless for comparison with the performances of the previous "Heads," namely, 20m. 1s., by London R. C., in 1926; 18m. 41s., by London R. C. and Thames R. C., in 1927; 18m. 41½s., by London R. C., in 1928; 19m. 24s., by London R. C., in 1929; 19m. 12s., by London R. C., in 1930; 19m. 24s., by London R. C., in 1931.

In connection with the Oxford-Cambridge boat race, which pulls a million Britishers to the riverside, there is really little to see, but in the Head of the River Races there is so much to see at once that the eye can hardly take it all in. The broad bosom of the Thames is alive with flashing blades and shimmering shells as the crews start off from Mortlake at intervals of 10 seconds and plug their way for close upon four miles to the boathouses at Putney. The first six in the various divisions this year were:

FIRST DIVISION

	m.	s.
London Rowing Club	16	11
Thames Rowing Club	16	15
Jesus College (Cambridge)	16	32
Selwyn College (Cambridge)	16	23
Trinity College (Dublin)	16	35
London R. C. II	16	39

SECOND DIVISION

London R. C. III	17	0
Christ Church (Oxford) and Jesus College (Oxford), tied	17	1
Mersey Rowing Club (Liverpool)	17	2
Walton Rowing Club	17	3
Vesta Rowing Club	17	4

THIRD DIVISION (Clinker-Built)

Magdalen College (Oxford)	17	6

BONUS LEADERS CHARGE START OF 'BACK FIRE'

Federal Reserve Board Attacked by Patman Before Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 13—Leaders in the campaign for immediate "bonus" payment today charged the Federal Reserve Board with starting a "back fire" against them.

Meanwhile, they continued to present witnesses before the Ways and Means Committee who reaffirmed their argument that immediate payment would start the wheels of trade moving and bring back prosperity.

Ac the campaign got under way it became more evident it would meet the determined opposition of responsible leadership of both parties, Democratic as well as Republican.

The conviction gained ground also that although a majority in Congress probably will be found in favor of the $2,200,000,000 measure, there will not be enough votes to override the assured presidential veto.

The charge against the Federal Reserve Board was made by Representative Wright Patman (D.) of Texas, recognized leader of the bonus forces. He declared that in his opinion a "back fire" against the bonus was the objective of a meeting of the Federal Reserve Board held here yesterday with the governors of the 12 Federal Reserve banks.

"The purpose," he said, "was to initiate some inflationary process to lead the country to believe that the board will "reflate" currency without the aid of Congress." Such a move, he explained, seeks to deprive bonus advocates of their contention that bonus legislation alone will provide the necessary "reflation" of the currency.

In support of this contention, Mr. George W. Armstrong, practical economist of Fourth Worth, Texas, told the Ways and Means Committee there is more danger to the country today from existing deflation than from proposed inflation.

"I believe the country is insolvent," he said, "and the only way you can restore solvency is to cheapen the dollar. I am here to tell you that without reinflation there will be universal default of cities, states and business."

He said the bonus measure was the only bill before Congress with any chance of passage which would provide the inflation necessary to enable the country to discharge its obligations.

Representative Henry T. Rainey (D.) of Illinois pointed out the results of inflation in Germany and other European countries which had attempted it after the World War and declared bonus payment would have the same effect in the United States.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Y. W. C. A. Talk; pianist.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy"; children's program.
5:30 The Plectrum Players.
5:45 The Hemingways.
6:00 Black and Blue, detectives.
6:15 Job Finding Campaign.
6:30 Cid Painter; announcements; news.
6:45 Wadsworth Howland program.
7:00 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 Cleercoalers Orchestra; soloists.
8:00 NBC, Ray Perkins; Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; quartet.
9:00 NBC, "Big Six of the Air"; piano duo; quartet and soloist; Welcome Lewis.
9:30 NBC, Rudyard Kipling's Stories.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell, humorist; Tommy Tucker's Orchestra from Chattanooga, Tenn.; Gus Arnheim's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-603m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:30 "Singing Lady."
6:00 Studio announcements; pianist.
6:15 Black and Orange Orchestra.
6:30 Dutch Oven Band.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, Dr. Traprock and Harriet Lee.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller."
8:30 NBC, B. A. Rolfe's Orchestra.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Sanderson and Crumit, songs.
9:30 NBC, "Thompkins' Corners."
10:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Hirsch Orchestra; soloists.
11:00 Studio announcement; news.
11:25 Musicale.
11:30 NBC, Through the Opera Glass.
12:00 McEnelly's Orchestra.
12:15 Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade.
5:15 "Musical Mirror," Helen Barr; string ensemble.
5:30 "The Three Minute Men."
5:45 Lillian Perrin; orchestra.
6:00 News; announcements; short subjects.
6:45 Orchestra.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 The Mills Brothers.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 The Bath Club; interview; soloist; orchestra; quartet.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Adrian O'Brien.
8:45 CBS, "Your Child," by Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Orchestra; soloist.
9:15 "Sportslants"; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Magazine Hour sketches.
10:00 "Scrappy" Lambert; Frank Burns; orchestra.
10:15 Broadcast from Boston Arena.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ; Francis Cronin.
11:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Art Krueger's Orchestra.
12:45 Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Claude Hopkin's Orchestra.
1:15 CBS, Snooks Friedman's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, piano pictures.
5:15 The Happy Repairman.
5:30 CBS, Singing Comedians.
5:45 "Movie Stars Revue."
6:00 CBS, International Exchange.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn, comedy duo.
6:30 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
6:45 "Joe Palooka."
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:15 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
7:30 Sylvia Froos; Victor Moore; orchestra.
7:45 Concert ensemble; Edward Jardon, tenor.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "Mystery Baritone."
8:30 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies."
8:45 Chemical Society talk.
9:00 Copley-Plaza Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
9:30 Time; news; weather.
10:00 CBS, Trumpeters; Edwin C. Hill.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; Boswell Sisters.
10:45 CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
11:00 Howard Barlow and the Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Pancho's Orchestra.
11:45 CBS, Bing Crosby.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Hawaiian Melodists.
5:15 Flying Fingers.
5:30 Frederick Bonner, baritone.
5:45 Ethel Coolidge, soprano.
6:00 Violin ensemble.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Skit.
7:00 Truman Carew's Royal Collegians.
7:30 Xylophone and organ.
7:45 "Songs We Love to Hear," Trayton Drake, tenor.
8:00 Variety program.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music appreciation hour; Walter Damrosch, conducting.
12:00 noon—NBC, G. E. Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce; pianist.
1:00 p. m.—The Daily Tattler.
2:15 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
3:30 p. m.—Reading Circle.
3:45 p. m.—Harold Hurley, tenor.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:20 p. m.—Del Castillo, organist.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
8:30 a. m.—Music Appreciation Hour; Walter Damrosch.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio programs.
2:15 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
2:30 p. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio period.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—"The Forecast Cooking School."
11:15 a. m.—CBS, Reporter.
11:30 a. m.—CBS, Round the World Cooking School.
11:45 a. m.—CBS, Ben Alley; orchestra.
12:00 noon—Shopping news; news.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbus Revue.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, "The Captivators," Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Arthur Jarrett, tenor.
4:00 p. m.—Spotlighting Modern Education.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Light Opera Gems.
4:45 p. m.—Organ recital, Francis Cronin.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
8:45 a. m.—CBS and studio programs.
12:30 p. m.—Noonday service from King's Chapel.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Atlantic City musicale.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news; news.
3:00 p. m.—Baseball game—Red Sox vs. Washington Senators, broadcast from Fenway Park.

Boston Art Notes

Jordan Marsh Exhibition

In conjunction with Art Week in Boston, there is being held the third annual exhibition of paintings at the Jordan Marsh department store. It consists of pictures painted by artists living throughout New England. Nearly 150 exhibitors have contributed.

No more representative exposition could be arranged. All styles, all sentiments, all degrees of taste are exhibited. The Whigs and the Tories combine, gaining in a sense mutual advantage by being placed side by side. The style that has become all but standard in this locality prevails. It is a tidy, brightly hued, skilled mode which depicts people in kindly attitudes, nature in dramatic serene moods, still-life objects in full bloom or bright luster. Good painting is the rule, not the exception. Cheerfulness is the prevalent attitude. A list of artists who count in this group would be a long one. One notes, among others, outstanding displays by Mr. Henry Hammond Ahl, Mrs. Marion Monks Chase, Miss Gertrude Fiske, Mr. Herbert Patrick, Mr. Morris Hall Pancoast, Mr. Frederick Sisson.

The portraitists treat their subjects with high seriousness, they are aware of the responsibility in depiction of persons of their traits and distinctions. One might easily select a dozen first-rate portrayals. Among them would be the head of "Lillian" made by the young painter, not yet known in Boston, Mr. John L. Batchelder Jr.

New England landscapists have good material to work with. The variety of ways in which the countryside may strike the imagination is observable in the many schemes and harmonies noted at Jordan's. One sees the outdoors in veiled, pallid tints, or in deep, dark, striking hues. Either attitude is a good one, provided the artist convinces us with graphic painting.

The Whigs come chiefly from Provincetown. Traces of Cubism still appear in a rather fruitless attempt by a few die-hards. Mr. Oliver Chaffee proves to be the most vigorous and convincing of the New England liberals. The firm structure of his design and the fine tonal modulation in a picture entitled "Fishing Boats, Honfleur" are a pleasure to the eye. Such pictures convince us of the benefits of L'Art Nouveau.

It is a well-balanced, well-hung exhibition; one that will prove to be outstanding in the annual program of expositions in Boston. D. A.

Music

MacDowell Club Orchestra

The MacDowell Club Orchestra, Mr. Arthur Fiedler, conductor, gave the closing concert of the present season in Jordan Hall last night. Upon the program was set the Tchaikovsky Symphony No. 1, Op. 13, "Rêverie d'hiver" played for the first time in Boston; a Boccherini Violoncello Concerto, Op. 34 (Mr. Joseph Zimbler, soloist); "Pace, pace, Mio Dio" from Verdi's "La Forza del Destino," (Miss Adelle Alberts, soprano soloist) and the Ballet Music from the opera "Ritter Pásmán" by Johann Strauss.

A program of variety and interest. Attention was focused on the symphony, which is in four movements orthodox in sequence. As might be surmised from the sub-title, the piece is less throbbing and more coolly introspective in mood than is common with the composer. There are numerous references to the folk-tunes of Russia—in fact the atmosphere for the most part is distinctly Russian. The Adagio Cantabile and the Scherzo teem with melodies perhaps original, or again suggested by a song learned in childhood. The impersonal quality of the work may commend it to some, condemn it for others, yet it was quite worth a hearing, although to one listener it seems not to contain the stuff which goes to make an enduring piece of musical literature. It came to a faithful performance by the orchestra, which showed uncommonly well-balanced choirs and unanimity of purpose, except in the more intricate fugal passages.

Mr. Zimbler wisely chose but two movements from the concerto, which is not of uniform worth. His tone was of fine quality throughout his performance, and he was warmly applauded. Miss Alberts revealed a soprano voice of pleasant tone color and good range. At present the voice lacks the warmth necessary for a wholly successful interpretation of the aria chosen by the singer. One felt that Miss Alberts had not fully mastered the art of "letting go."

G. M. S.

CUSTOMS SITE HELD BY PHILADELPHIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 14—The United States Government offer of $950,000 for the site of the new Custom House in this city at Second and Chestnut Streets was rejected on April 11 by 21 of the 30 owners of the property, the price being approximately $100,000 lower than the average appraisal of the land.

A counter proposal was forwarded to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, which pointed out that the offer of $950,000 was based on the lowest appraisal of the property, the Government's own appraisal having been $1,050,000, and suggesting that an offer of an average of three appraisals be taken as a fair price for the property.

INTERCOAST AIR TIME CUT

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14 (AP)—Cutting one hour from the San Francisco-New York schedule, United Air Lines planes starting today will make the trip in 27 hours, Mr. S. A. Simpson, western traffic manager, announced yesterday. The new schedule affects all mail, express, and passenger planes.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

PINE ISLAND
A summer home with camp activities for children. We aim to develop individual interests in crafts; to encourage achievement, not competition, in sports; to give happiness and the widest freedom consistent with conscientious supervision. Box V-100, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

CLAIM ADJUSTING

IN Hudson Valley and Catskills, New York State; 21 years' experience all casualty lines. Write THOMAS GRAY, Newburgh, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building Buffalo New York.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN, refined, sell latest importation of wearing apparel accessories; good sellers; very attractive; liberal commision with each sale. WHITE, 411 West 42nd St., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

A STEP toward financial independence is offered to few women of refinement through distribution of an exclusive cosmetic; commission. DIJON, Westport, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A POSITION by an experienced comptometer operator. MISS ESTHER DEISTER, 1817 East Pontiac St., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y.—May 1 to September 30, 5-room, view of bay, harbor breezes, roof, real kitchen; 5 minutes Wall St. Call Cortlandt 7-6935 between 9 and 5.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Unusually attractive upper half 2-family house; 5 rooms, tiled bath, shower, electric refrigeration, heat furnished; near station, buses. Oakwood 4783. 629 So. 5th Ave.

NEW YORK CITY, 10th Street, 149 West—Two rooms, kitchenette and bath. Stuyvesant 9-7740.

PELHAM, N. Y., Pelham Gables, 305 Sixth Ave.—Elevator apartments, large, sunny, 4-5 rooms, $75 up, electric refrigeration included in rentals, dining alcoves. Call or phone Pelham 0225.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ARLINGTON ARMS
144-44 SANFORD AVE., FLUSHING, N. Y.
Opposite Christian Science church
2-3-4-room apartments; reasonable rents. W. P. TAYLOR, Inc., 163-24 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Phone Ivanhoe 2-7800.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Overlooking Fenway—Small kitchenette suites, $40 up. 304 Hemenway St.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush, 456 East 25th St.—Modern 5-room, 3rd floor apartment in 2-family detached house with owner; 4 exposures, Frigidaire, heat, hot water; adults only; $70. Ingersoll 2-0509.

JAMAICA, L. I., 89-18 164 St. Phone Republic 9-2120—Five large, sunny rooms and sun porch, heated, modern improvements; garage optional.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—Apartment, unfurnished, unusually attractive, lower apartment, 6 rooms and bath in private house, all improvements, colonial entrance; 4 exposures, heat, hot water supplied; garage; 3 minutes to station. 81 S. Park Ave., near Lincoln Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 1756-W.

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MARMON limousine, elegant, $2 hour; $300 month, or by trip; owner drives; reference. Flatbush 2-3209. BACHMAN, 178 Fenimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Specialists in Landscape Construction. Roads, Swimimng Pools, Walls, Ponds, Dams, Tennis Courts, Rock Gardens, etc
Estimates cheerfully given.
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FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture of distinction; estate of Marie Eddy; free suburban delivery; open until 9 GEORGE'S AUCTION ROOMS (912 Columbus Ave). between 104th-105th. 61h-9th Aves.; "L" to door, New York City.

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COTTAGE, beach privileges; 6 rooms, bath, electricity; $35 on lease, $50 furnished; Jones Beach 7 miles. Address TRADER, Seaford, L. I., N. Y.

TUCKAHOE, N. Y.—Furnished or unfurnished 8-room, 2 porches, near station and school, with or without privilege of boarding owner. Write OWNER, 20 Terrace Place.

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice of Change of Corporate Name

The undersigned officers of The Boys' Club of Boston Incorporated, a corporation organized under the laws of Massachusetts, located in Boston, county of Suffolk, hereby give notice that said corporation by an affirmative vote of at least two thirds of the members entitled to vote at a meeting called for the purpose and by articles of amendment duly executed according to law by the proper officers of said corporation, duly approved by the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation and deposited in the office of said Secretary of the Commonwealth, pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of chapter 155 of the General Laws, as amended by chapter 370 of the Acts of 1926, voted to change its name and adopt the name of The Boys' Clubs of Boston Incorporated.

George B. Baker, President; Bernard W. Trafford, Treasurer; Warren D. Arnold, Nathaniel F. Ayer, Charles G. Bancroft, W. A. Barron, Jr., Edwin P. Brown, Forrester A. Clark, Amory Coolidge, J. Jefferson Coolidge, Frederic C. Church, Jr., Christian A. Herter, Howard Coonley, Malcolm W. Greenough, Huntington R. Hardwick, Ralph Hornblower, Carl T. Keller, Frank S. Mason, Stephen Paine, James W. Rollins, George H. Swift, Edwin S. Webster, Sinclair Weeks, Rudolph Weld, Daniel G. Wing, Majority of Directors.

Local Classified

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop. 32A Harvard St. Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE—Royal Doulton gold dinner set, 104 pieces complete. Call Aspinwall 1300 (Brookline, Mass.).

INSTRUCTION

PIANO instruction, home of pupil; excellent results; beginners and advanced students. MRS. G. SEEKE, Laur. 8-5788, St. Albans, L. I.

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NEW YORK CITY—Expert work, very low prices; drapes, spreads, powder tables, slip covers, upholstery, etc.; we use your material and your ideas. HANSI SMITH, 139 East 61st St. Phone Regent 4-7792.

LOST AND FOUND

Found by Boston Police Dept.

107109—Frankforts, package; no marks.

107209—Candy, brown Boston bag containing 5-cent packages of candy.

107309—Candy, black imitation leather bag containing cheap candy.

CALL LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT Ken. 6700, Line 9

PAYING GUESTS

HILLVIEW
Tel. Woodstock N. Y. 140 Woodstock, N. Y.
In the beautiful Catskill Mountains; especially erected for quiet rest and study.
Mrs. Sibyl Weinert, Manager

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Modern heating; open fireplace.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

"THE STAFFORD"—Large, attractive home for tourists or permanent guests. 2908 Rivermont Ave., Lynchburg, Va., State Highway 60.

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ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience—serving Greater New York. 6351 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Juniper 5-7781.

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CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

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NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

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CONNECTICUT

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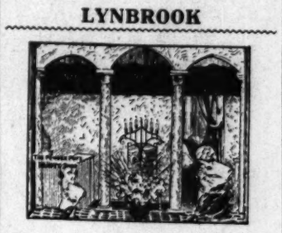
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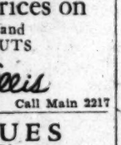

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Bald Cypress
(Taxodium distichum)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Where: Swamps from Delaware to Florida, west to southern Illinois, Missouri and Texas.

Distinguishing Features: Trees with light green deciduous leaves shed annually, a part of the slender branchlets also deciduous; leaves linear and spreading, some on the flowering branchlets awl-shaped and closely imbricated; flowers of both kinds appear in March or April, borne on the same branches (monoecious); fruit a globular cone of very thick, somewhat shield-shaped scales, bearing a two-angled seed at the base.

Limited exclusively to swamps or to regions where the soil is permanently moist or subject to periodic flooding, the bald cypress can never be mistaken for any other tree. It is lofty and spire-shaped, often reaching to heights of 150 to 170 feet or more with a massive trunk some 15 or 20 feet in diameter. Growing in water as it does, with the roots inundated for the major part of its existence, air is supplied by the portions of roots called "knees" which project above the water and are of a soft spongy nature. Were these submerged the roots would not be able to get the necessary air.

The lower part of the trunk is distinctive in this species, having huge buttresses which give it stability. Straight and narrowly conical in outline it is a tree of considerable beauty. The bark is silvery or cinnamon-red with numerous longitudinal ridges finely dividing it.

Appearing considerably like cedar, the horizontally spreading branches bear light and feathery foliage, which, despite the membership of bald cypress in the evergreen order of conifers, is shed every autumn. The cones are about the size of walnuts with the thick irregular scales arranged spirally.

One of the first trees to be introduced into England from America, it was first described in the Herbal of John Parkinson, published in 1640.

The wood is light and soft, varying in color from dark-brown heartwood to light sapwood. It is particularly durable, especially when in contact with the soil, and is easily worked. Thus it is popular with the builders of green houses, trimmers of boats and ships, for shingles, poles, posts, or for the exterior trimming of buildings.

Do You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

George Washington sat for at least 27 painters and sculptors.

Left-drive automobiles are to be banned after May 1 in the British West Indies?

Seats in the Roman Coliseum bore numbers and the entrance tickets were made of clay?

One of the largest college football stadiums in the world is that of the University of Michigan, seating 87,253 persons?

Cast-iron blocks are being used as a road surface in England, which are said to be non-skid and cheaper than granite?

Stockholm, Sweden, has more telephones in proportion to the population than New York, London or Chicago?

George Worthylake, first keeper of the Boston Light, was the first lighthouse keeper in the United States?

In Lighter Vein

Just Hamlet

It seems that Douglas Fairbanks Jr., whose sense of humor is admirably developed, burst in on a conference of story writers and plot contrivers at the First National studios with the demand that they listen to a plot he had just thought up. He outlined it in detail, without dates, however, and, one and all, the assembled craftsmen dismissed it, saying that it was too episodic and, in short, no good. Douglas departed with a grin, but turned as he went out the door to say: "Well, someone thought it was good. The story I've just told you, gentlemen, is the plot of 'Hamlet.'"—*Boston Herald.*

Left an Impression

The traveler, arriving late at his destination, had to be content with cold chicken for his evening meal.

When he had finished he noticed a tramp outside the window, eyeing the remainder of the chicken hungrily, so he passed it through to him.

A year later the traveler called at the same hotel for another meal and was recognized by a waitress. She sought out the manager, and, pointing to the visitor, said excitedly: "There 'e is, sir! That's the man who ate the chicken—bones and all!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Foodsie-Woodsies

I stopped at the grocery counter and took out the list my wife had given me. "I want," I said to the clerk, "a loaf of Mumsie's bread, a package of Krunchies, some Goody Sanny Spread, Ole Mammy's 'Lasses, Orange Puddy, Bransie Buns, and a pound of Auntie Annie's Sugar Can'y, bitsey-bite size."

"Sorry, no Krunchies. How about Krinkly Krisps, Oatsies, Maltsey Wheats, Ricelets, Cornsie Ponesies, or Wheetums?"

"Wheetums, then."

"Anything else? Tooksies, Tatery Chips, Cheesie Weesies, Gingie Bits, Itsey Cakes, Sweetsie Toofums, or Dramma's Doughnies?"

"Tan't det anysin' else," I said, toddling toward the meat department to look for teensey wienies and a leg of lambikins. — *Forrest H. Graves,* in *Judge.*

Life
"Thir-teen-thou-sand feet of fillum . . . and this sword-swinger forgets to take off his wrist watch!"

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

LET us, then, be what we are, and
Speak what we think, and in all things
Keep ourselves loyal to truth.
—LONGFELLOW.

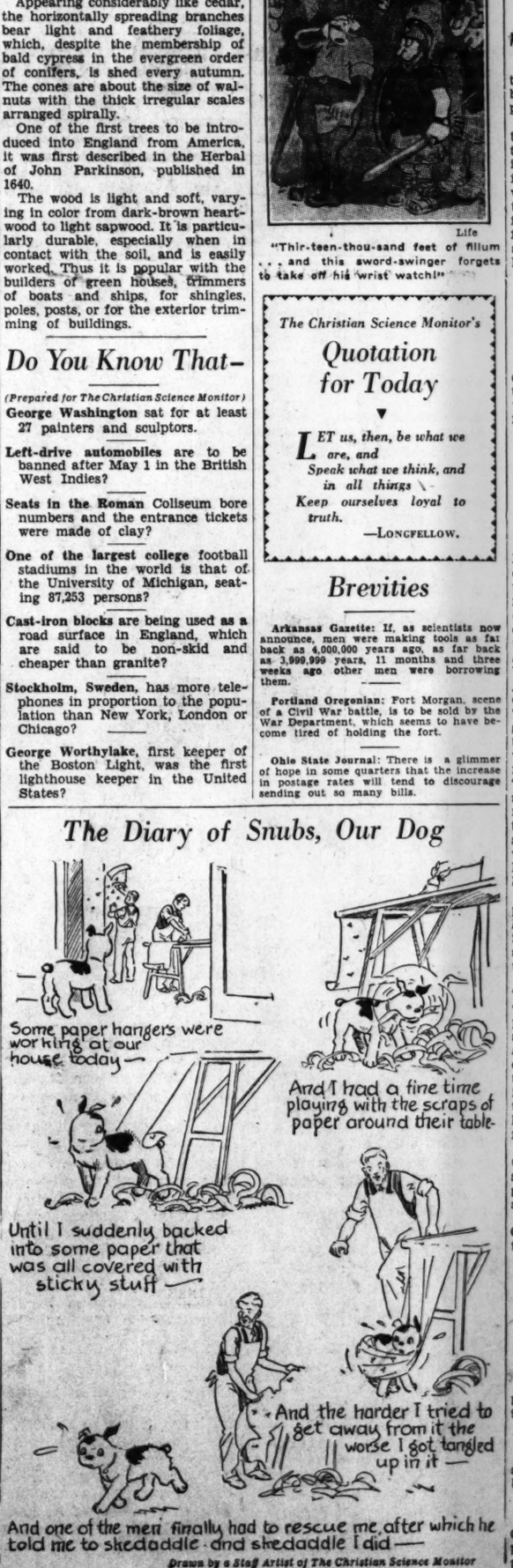
Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: If, as scientists now announce, men were making tools as far back as 4,000,000 years ago, as far back as 3,999,999 years, 11 months and three weeks ago other men were borrowing them.

Portland Oregonian: Fort Morgan, scene of a Civil War battle, is to be sold by the War Department, which seems to have become tired of holding the fort.

Ohio State Journal: There is a glimmer of hope in some quarters that the increase in postage rates will tend to discourage sending out so many bills.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Some paper hangers were working at our house today—
And I had a fine time playing with the scraps of paper around their table.
Until I suddenly backed into some paper that was all covered with sticky stuff—
And the harder I tried to get away from it the worse I got tangled up in it—
And one of the men finally had to rescue me, after which he told me to shedaddle and shedaddle I did—

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Appreciative Stranger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
El Paso, Texas

A SPONTANEOUS act of kindness, performed by a man in the automobile business here, not only made a favorable impression upon a stranger, but further resulted in the stranger considering the purchase of an automobile from her benefactor.

The incident occurred when the stranger, on stepping from the curbing, lost the heel of her shoe and fell to the pavement. The man referred to hastened to her aid, escorting her across the street to a shoe store, where he left her and drove away in his car.

Several days later this lady appeared at his office and asked if he wasn't the person who had assisted her. He replied in the affirmative, and asked her how she had obtained his name and address.

She replied: "In my confusion I forgot to thank you for your kind assistance until I saw you driving off. I did manage, however, to get the license number of your automobile and later I learned your identity from license records at the courthouse."

The lady did not stop at mere thanks, either, but informed the automobile dealer that she was going to work near this city, and also that she intended buying an automobile in the near future, which she would surely purchase from him.

Thoughtful Sharing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Needham, Mass.

THE families of the unemployed in this town will not want for food for a while, at any rate, if the filled and overflowing baskets to be found in the various grocery and provision stores are any indication.

Members of the committee formed to care for the jobless and to assist them in finding work found a need in certain instances for articles of food. A canvass of the various stores was made, with the result that as the one intrusted with doing the family marketing enters, he is confronted with a large basket, bearing a neat sign, which reads as follows:

SHARE A MEAL
While buying for yourself, would you care to drop some article of food in here for the unemployed?

The well-filled baskets, which are emptied regularly, only attest to the thoughtfulness of those who desire to share with those not quite so fortunate.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Had better, had rather (Miss M. E. A. and Miss M. B. H., who take exception to the approval given these constructions in this department, March 31, 1932. One says: "I can well remember, in my school days, particular stress being laid upon the error in construction of *had better,* the *had* being redundant. We were taught that *had better* was just as wrong as *had ought to.* The correct sentences, I am sure, are: 'You ought to go' and 'You better go.'" The other, alluding good-naturedly to the "piece of mistaken advice," avers that *had better go* is fundamentally *would go,* and that "the introduction of an adverb—be it *rather* or *better* or any other—does not affect the verb structure")—Letters expressing disagreement with statements in this department are welcome. But the Feature Editor believes he has ample defense for *had better* and *had rather:*

Woolley's "New Handbook of Composition" says *had better, had best, had rather* are "entirely grammatical and fully approved by good usage," and cites as example of correct use, "You had better not stay long."

Ball's "Constructive English" says: "The past subjunctive *had* is used with the comparative, superlative, or positive of certain adjectives (such as *better, sooner, rather, best, as soon, as well*) to express preference or choice. For example: 'He had better go' means 'He would have or hold it better to go'; *better* is an adjective, and *go* an infinitive. This idiom has had the sanction of good usage for centuries.

Krapp's "Comprehensive Guide to Good English" approves the construction, citing "I think I had better go" and "They had better have kept silent" as correct.

Crowell's "Dictionary of English Grammar" lists *better* as incorrect in the sense of *had better.*

Enough?

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

Waking Up

"The world is not getting worse, but we are getting more sensitive to its evils."—*Dr. Carl Sumner Knopf.*

The Average Citizen

"We seem to regard government as a thing apart from us."—*Samuel Untermyer.*

Trotzky's View

"The aim of Japan is to colonize China, but that is not within Japan's powers."—*Leon Trotzky, exiled Soviet leader.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Britain Faces Secession

STEADILY it becomes more evident that the British Commonwealth of Nations is coming face to face with the question of secession. This undoubtedly is the wider implication of the correspondence just published between Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary for the Dominions, and Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of the Irish Free State.

As so often happens in British affairs, however, the outward surface of events gives little sign of the underlying currents. Mr. de Valera categorically denies that if the Free State abolishes the oath of allegiance to the British Crown it will have cut itself adrift from the British Commonwealth. Mr. Thomas energetically rejects the Free State's claim to right to remove the oath from its Constitution, but bases this opinion entirely on the necessity of maintaining the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921. Meanwhile, Mr. de Valera stands by his intention to introduce the oath bill into the Dail on April 20 and at the same time pursues preparations for the Free State's participation in the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in July.

The explanation of this paradoxical situation is to be found in the fact that the Free State is not only exceedingly sensitive about its independent status, but also has a lively sense of the economic benefits to be gained by remaining within the British Commonwealth. Ninety-six per cent of the Free State's exports last year went to Great Britain. Not unnaturally, therefore, Mr. de Valera wants to have it both ways. He is a Republican—all Irish politicians are—but his followers cannot overlook the importance of British markets to the Free State's prosperity. Secession is their ultimate aim, but not now.

Mr. de Valera has thus left to Britain the onus of deciding whether imperial trade can be stretched any farther without breaking. The Statute of Westminster passed last year definitely calls the Commonwealth a "free association" of nations. There is nothing to prevent the Free State amending its Constitution so that the man recommended to the King for the post of Governor-General should be chosen by popular vote, and it would be a departure from established practice for the King to refuse to appoint him. The Free State could even endow its Governor-General with similar powers to those of the President of the United States—or Premier Mussolini. It can, but for the name, turn itself into autocracy or republic.

The Governor-General and the oath of allegiance are actually the only ostensible ties left binding the states of the British Commonwealth together. What is to be done if the Free State persists in dropping one of these ties? Can it still remain a member? Has it the right to leave the Commonwealth, or must the union be preserved at all costs, as Lincoln preserved the American Union?

So far there is no indication what answer will be given to these grave questions. In the correspondence now published, Mr. Thomas warns Mr. de Valera that the whole Anglo-Irish settlement of 1921 is in jeopardy. Mr. de Valera evidently understands by this that the Free State would be regarded by Britain as having reverted to the state of dependency existing before the treaty came into being. In a speech at Ennis last Sunday he was careful to assert that Ireland is one of the "oldest nations in the world" and her right to independence does not derive from a British statute.

It may be, of course, that Mr. de Valera has rightly interpreted British intention. On the other hand, since the 1921 treaty was signed the constitutional position of the Dominions has developed so far in the direction of equality with Britain that they all have an interest in the oath issue. Three of them, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, already have written Mr. de Valera to this effect. It would be entirely in accordance with the logic of events of the last few years for Britain to ask her fellow members to decide whether passage of the oath bill would in fact be tantamount to secession and what is to be done about it.

Meanwhile, however, Britain evidently prefers to wait. The hurdle has not yet been reached. It may never be reached. Mr. de Valera depends on the votes of the Irish Labor Party for a majority in the Dail, and Irish Labor may turn the bill down. And if it does not, there is still the Senate. The Senate, though most of its members dislike the oath, nevertheless has an overwhelming majority for maintenance of the treaty and may throw the bill out. Meanwhile, it is necessary to remember with Gladstone that in Irish affairs the inevitable never and the unexpected always happens.

Favorite Sons Among the Birds

MICHIGAN, Virginia and Wisconsin chose the robin; Delaware, Illinois and Kentucky, the cardinal. . . . No, this is not the result of a Literary Digest poll of the most popular birds. It is the information set forth in an article on the selection of official state birds by Katherine B. Tippetts in the current Nature Magazine.

What bird enthusiast can resist running through the list to see if all his favorites have been included? And if from childhood he has known and loved the western meadow lark he will not be surprised to learn that it is the choice of seven states. Perhaps there is not so much competition from other contestants in such states as Kansas and Nebraska, but everywhere the meadow lark with its clear flutelike "I love to sing to you" has endeared itself to many a person.

The bluebird and the mocking bird were each chosen by four states and no one having an intimate acquaintance with these two favorites would wish to deprive them of their laurels. The gentle bluebird with its tender warble is twice loved in the northern states, once for itself and again for the spring which its coming foretells.

The only question about the mocking bird is, Which of the southern states dared offend this soloist supreme by naming some rival as their choice? Georgia chose that sweet singer, the brown thrasher. Louisiana, the brown pelican because it was on the state seal. Maryland had a state bird through tradition and long custom, the Baltimore oriole. Tennessee has not yet chosen.

So much for the familiar friends on the list; but what of the many beautiful singers that are not even the choice of one state? To mention only one, why is the song sparrow slighted? Is there no state in the Union that loves this cheery, sprightly songster? Surely its friendliness and its beautiful song have won for it many friends. Doubtless there are other suitable bird candidates whose "availability" has been overlooked. And perhaps while not the "favorite sons" of any state, they would rank high as national favorites.

Saving the Banks, and Then—

TEN weeks ago the Reconstruction Finance Corporation became a going concern. Less than a month afterward the Glass-Steagall bill was enacted. Both these measures, like the formation of the National Credit Corporation before them, were designed to relieve pressure on American banks and encourage the circulation of money and credit.

Through this program of aid there has been accomplished a reduction of bank suspensions from 342 in January to forty in March. Following the anti-hoarding campaign the banks also have effected a wholesome reduction of their indebtedness to the Federal Reserve Banks. They are evidently in a much more liquid—which through the vagaries of financial terminology means a much more solid—position.

Now, to have saved the banks is something. But that is only incidental to what the Government set out to do. It set out to save the people—to rescue them from unemployment and economic stagnation by working through the banks to revive general business. The principal index of what banks are doing or not doing toward pushing the released credit out into use is the total of loans and investments by reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System. Week after week this figure, instead of responding to the constructive efforts of the Government, has declined until last week it was $800,000,000 below the level of approximately $20,000,000,000 which prevailed when the Reconstruction Finance Corporation took the field.

If the rehabilitation measures are to have general effect, there must soon be some improvement in this index. Otherwise foundation would be given to the criticism that the Government was helping the bankers while refusing to help the unemployed. It would be decidedly unfortunate if the impression should get abroad that the banks are using the Government resources simply to intrench themselves and are content to stop at that.

It was hardly to be expected that an increase of bank lending would result instantly from the rehabilitation efforts, but in ten weeks it would seem some such fruit ought to be in bud at least. There is evidence that some bankers are endeavoring to cultivate the needed sprouts of new business. The Lincoln National Bank of Newark, N. J., recently announced in a newspaper advertisement that it was ready to use freely the facilities provided by the Government to "help restore the mercantile and industrial prosperity of New Jersey and, through so doing, afford employment to its citizens." The statement concluded: "We are prepared to loan money to any sound business enterprise."

This is an attitude which should be widely copied. Bankers, for the future prosperity of their own institutions as well as of their communities, should become encouragers of business.

A Lincoln Grammar

SLIGHTLY more than a hundred years ago, 22-year-old Abraham Lincoln walked twelve miles to obtain a grammar. Today, this same book, faded and dog-eared, is on exhibition at the Library of Congress, a stimulus to the imagination of book lovers and Lincoln admirers everywhere.

All good books hold treasure for the right reader, and to Lincoln this treasure was doubly precious because it could be gleaned from few sources. Books were scarce; it was a privilege to walk miles to borrow one, a joy to study it afterward by firelight. Lincoln was clerking in a general store in the little village of New Salem when he learned from the schoolmaster that he could obtain a Kirkman's grammar from a man twelve miles away. After he had mastered the subject as Kirkman's grammar taught it, he presented the volume to comely 19-year-old Ann Rutledge, who was preparing to enter the girls' academy at Jacksonville. With a whimsical sense of humor, Lincoln wrote on the title page, "Ann M. Rutledge is now learning grammar."

The Rutledge family carefully preserved the book. In December, 1921, Miss Jane Hammand, a collector of Lincoln relics, traced the volume to William Rutledge, a son of Robert, one of Ann's brothers. William Rutledge granted her request to borrow the volume for the newly established collection in Decatur, Ill., and after he learned that people were coming from all parts of the country to see it, he generously wrote Miss Hammand that the book could be kept on exhibition there "for all time." Miss Hammand felt that there was but one place where the book should be kept "for all time."

That explains why every once in a while a visitor to the Library of Congress pauses before a glass case, studies a shabby, worn little grammar and its inscription for a long time, and then walks on in a reflective mood.

Probably few if any of Lincoln's contemporaries who were aware of his diligent study of the English language would have believed that at some future date his grammar would repose among the archives of the Library of Congress as one of its most cherished possessions. One cannot help but wonder how many young people in America today on viewing this grammar will be encouraged by the reminder that its one-time owner is yet considered one of the greatest writers and speakers of the English language, and that part of Lincoln's great career had its beginning in the assiduous study of this worn little grammar—as seemingly uninteresting, perhaps, as many textbooks they now are studying.

Where Pare the Budget?

THE prospect of fresh taxation will turn many an American taxpayer's eye on the budget. Where does the tax dollar go? The question is of added importance because the balancing of the budget is to be effected by government economies as well as by more taxes. It is therefore advisable not only to learn something about the disposal of taxpayers' money, but also to see where paring might justifiably be applied.

An analysis of the 1930 budget appearing in the current Business Week is a helpful aid to the citizen of inquiring turn because the disbursements are classified by function. It has been prepared by W. F. Willoughby for the Institute for Governmental Research. One finds, to begin with, that the "available funds" are by no means all available for current functions. Allowance has first to be made for *non*-functional charges—in other words, for the expense of paying interest on the public debt, an item which consumes 34.43 per cent of the budget, as compared with 44 per cent in the British budget.

The main functional expense, as in most modern budgets, is represented by military outlay, which reaches 38.52 per cent, though this includes no less than 30.93 per cent for pensions and services to veterans, to whom the American taxpayer has been generous.

Only two main items have been dealt with, yet—gone is three-fourths of the taxpayer's dollar! Is it possible to economize before one goes any further? In regard to the public debt, this is fixed by contract with the bondholders, and no saving can be effected here. Nor, for a similar reason, can the pension charges be touched, while the remainder of the military outlay will probably continue to escape the economy ax, at least to any large extent, until the world is ready to formulate a program of arms retrenchment simultaneously.

But the taxpayer will linger a little longer before passing on to other items. He may make a little essay in budget classification himself. He will perceive that by far the greater proportion of the public debt was incurred for waging war. Military outlay, including pensions, is contracted, moreover, either to pay for war damage or to insure protection in the event of war. Thus three-quarters of the budget is taken up by one or other form of war expense. Then the taxpayer may reflect that the burdensomeness of these fixed and near-fixed charges has been increased by about 40 per cent since 1929 because of the increased buying power of the dollar.

The remaining fourth of government expenditures is represented by civil or, shall we say, peace functions. By comparison they are slender enough. To watch over the ramified foreign relations of the Republic, a duty that is tantamount to the maintenance of peace, the Government spends 0.36 per cent of the budget. The control of currency and banking, the importance of which needs no stress at this time, takes another 0.32 per cent. General functions, embracing legislative, judicial and executive, share only 0.64 per cent. Even public improvements seem modest with 4.92 per cent. Clearly, the economies contemplated in government expenses for these items should be accompanied by great care lest they leave the civil services impoverished as to both efficiency and pay.

Those who call for retrenchment in government outlays might well concentrate on President Hoover's plan to reorganize federal services from top to bottom. None is better equipped than he to do it. Like Topsy, the government administration has simply "growed"; in spite of a two-hundredfold increase in its outlay, it has not had a thoroughgoing overhauling for a hundred years. New departments have simply been added to old departments as the need has arisen. There should be room for savings along the lines the President commends and efficiency would be improved instead of retarded as the result.

Editorial Notes

The fact that not all money is being hoarded, but, on the contrary, that a good bit of it is working hard, is indicated by the report that the daily replacement of worn-out currency in the United States is approximately $10,000,000.

Electricity is to be used shortly to raise bigger and better vegetables and flowers, according to a Pittsburgh authority. Well, we have always known that the use of electricity never failed to raise the electric light bill.

Strange as it may seem, the noise of construction work, previously obnoxious to many, has taken on a musical sound under existing economic conditions.

The leader of a jazz band has testified in a Michigan lawsuit that he cannot read music. There are some persons to whom this will not come as a surprise.

Probably that new African flower, the niffli-dolliphanttissianthemum, by any other name would smell as sweet—and be easier to pronounce.

Back to Capitalism

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Shipboard Echoes of the Soviets

TWO days out from New York, en route to Russia, he leans against the rail and grows confidential. "Ev'ythin' for the worker, that's what my brother writes from Russia. I ben twenty-eight years puttin' my work into America—now my job folds up."

A gaudy ring flashes on the soft hand. Genuine diamonds, too. Not earned digging ditches, ring and hand both testify.

"You intend working in Russia?"

"Depends. Have a look around anyway. Our shop told us all to take two months off. Some day maybe these bosses will have to give ev'ybody a job. My brother . . ."

"He went from America?"

"No—stayed in Russia when I came out. Ben through ev'ythin'. Tells me ev'ythin's better for workers than before the war."

The sparkle in his eyes matches the diamond ring on a gesticulating hand. His eager face presses on toward the land where "ev'ythin's for the worker."

* * *

Seven weeks later off Cherbourg, an American engineer is homeward bound after two years in Russia.

"This boat's full of Russians, one sort or another. Would you like to talk with a few? I know of students being sent to America by the Soviet Government to attend technical institutions. Then there are workers and other engineers coming out after months or years. About all we lack to give you a first-hand picture of before and after the revolution is a Romanoff."

"He can be spared. We know what he would say. Also the students. But the workers sound interesting. Isn't it a bit odd for them to be so far from their fields of labor, and headed in the opposite direction?"

"I'll let you find out for yourself."

* * *

The looks in the faces of the half-dozen workers gathered on deck tell more than their words.

"They had $2000 each—three families of 'em," says the engineer. "Came out without enough to get home right. Went in as Soviet sympathizers, to form communes. Hard going in America made it easier to believe what they heard about Russia before they started. But after they had been inside for a few months or a year, they began to come out, and were glad to start home, empty-handed. Here's one of them—"

He points to a comparatively young man, stalwart, serious-eyed, poorly clad, who responds to a question.

"Sympathizer? Yes, And good miner, too. But they gave me a shovel with the lowest unskilled heavers. I couldn't make a living. Out in Siberia it was. They have more unskilled labor than they need. An American can live in Russia when he gets privileges, like high wages and special rations, but he can't stand the rub without 'em. Miners in my class earned about sixty rubles a month. That's $3 to $6 in what you can get at the markets."

The skilled machinist beside him nods.

"That's how it got me. Lots of the boys are still in there, getting along all right. They have contracts signed before the rule against privileges for tourist workmen was adopted last September. I was one of the first tourists to work without privileges. I lived with Russian workmen, got the same wages, bought in the same shops, worked in the same factories—and in a few months was too hungry and discouraged to go on.

"At the stores, the allowance to workers' families has just been reduced. After January supplies got short. Meat and fish were struck off the list. There was no oil in half of the stores in our district. Bread was reduced to 1½ pounds and at some places to three-quarters of a pound a day, sugar to 3 1-3 pounds a month. Aside from this the monthly allowance was only two pickled herrings, 2 1-5 pounds of almost black noodles, and one pound of washing soap.

"Everything else had to be bought in the open market. When they had anything. One morning I went to six stores that were empty, with lines waiting outside for something to come in. Stores open at 10 a. m. People come at 2 a. m. Seventy-five per cent of those in lines may get bread. The others wait. Meanwhile food exports continue, and workers are asked to work hungry.

"I went in as a Communist sympathizer. I come out disillusioned. There are deported Communists in Russia who would give anything to get back to America."

Another takes up the story.

"Getting out of Russia with foreign money is hard, too. At the border going in every tourist has to register his money and change enough into rubles to allow $5 for every day he wants to stay. They figure about two rubles to the dollar. Yet the buying power of the ruble in Russia varies from 3 to 5 cents for Russians, and up to 14 cents for American workers with privileges.

"If a tourist could get back to the border without spending all of his 10 rubles, or $5 a day, whatever he had left over up to that would be taken. This rule is on the books for stopping speculation, but however that is, it works hardships on workers from outside.

"If you don't register your money when you go in, and can't show a booklet when you leave, your American money is taken from you. I know cases of this.

"But it's not the way Americans are treated that's the worst. Many workers are desperate, yet afraid to speak and cannot organize. Living conditions are going from bad to worse."

"That's right," echoes a farmer. "It's a wonder there isn't a revolution."

* * *

There is, of course, another side. Well-clad, alert, for all the world like college seniors of any land, they play deck games, these Russian students being sent to America to bring home more technical knowledge. Satisfaction with all things Soviet cannot be mistaken in their manner.

* * *

Many worker champions of proletarianism, too, are on board. Broad shouldered, aggressive even in repose, one leans against the cabin wall. A disillusioned former Communist sympathizer recognizes him as a Russian and approaches.

"How are things in Russia?"

"Fine. Everything for the worker."

* * *

To one American, however, seeing was disbelieving. Gaudily the ring still flashes on the soft hand. A coincidence that the hopeful Soviet sympathizer of the voyage going should be returning on this boat. He should have a story to tell.

"How'd you find Russia?"

"I got out with $50 after arguin' it was all I had to get home on. But they took $75. It's no place for me. I went in almost a Communist. But they took it out of me."

"And your brother?"

"He still believes it's all for the worker. He sees a lot of things wrong, but tells you that will all end when enough Five-Year Plans go through. It may be all right for him, but I've been in America too long. I may not have a job when I get back, but at its worst America looks good to me. I don't like grit in my bread, if it has to be black. I wouldn't advise any worker to head for Russia now unless the Soviet Gov'n'ment sends for him and has a job waitin'—with privileges."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

For "Rubber" Debts

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor article of March 26, "One Money, One Standard," and many other articles in this newspaper and other publications stress the obvious fact of the elasticity of money and the inelasticity of debts, a situation sometimes referred to as rubber money and iron debts. The economists strangely seem bent on striving for iron money, whereas the simple solution, and one that would tend to bring about a speedy recovery and stabilization, is rubber debts.

Thus, a $100 debt contracted in 1932, with the dollar worth two dollars in actual purchasing power, when paid at maturity in 1933, with the dollar worth only one dollar in actual purchasing power, would be satisfied only upon the payment of $200. Conversely, should the dollar in 1933 be worth three dollars, the debt would be fully satisfied upon the payment of $66.67.

Interest would follow the same rule. Interest on the debt in the first instance would be payable on the basis of a $200 loan, while in the second instance the interest would be paid on a $75 basis.

I propose that this system be adopted nationally and legally and that it be made an integral part of our financial structure. It may at first glance seem far-fetched, but I am sure that proper thought given to this proposal will reveal the logic and simplicity of rubber debts to keep pace with rubber money. H. JOHN ROSS.

Hollywood, Fla.

How Mount Vernon Was Saved

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I understand from an article in one of the dailies that a Congressman from this section is to introduce another bill in Congress to have the Government take over Mount Vernon, because, he thinks, "It could be run for profit."

In view of the fact that all the great nations of the world have joined in the most remarkable celebration of its kind ever held to acclaim their respect and appreciation of Washington, would it not be appropriate at this time to look back and see to whom we owe the saving of his home?

In the first instance, it was saved from commercialism by the loyalty of the last member of the family who lived at Mount Vernon, John Augustine Washington. Though under financial stress, he refused all offers from those who wished to capitalize it and make a pleasure park of the great estate for their own profit. All this time the Government made no effort to arrest the decay, through neglect, of the home of its greatest national hero.

Then a woman, journeying northward one night in 1853, received a sudden inspiration to place the work of saving Mount Vernon in the hands of the women of America, and that at a time when women were entirely unaccustomed to assume public responsibilities of any kind. One might say, an unheard-of venture.

Mrs. Cunningham, this southern woman from South Carolina, on her return home confided her project to her daughter, who by her energy and enthusiasm succeeded in interesting a small number at first. But, as the news spread abroad of the extraordinary undertaking, women from every state in the Union responded to the slogan, "Save Mount Vernon," and became members of "The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union," and today it is one of the largest and most efficient associations of women in the United States. Ann Pamela Cunningham was its founder and first regent. From that day on those women worked constantly, gave time and strength to the limit of sacrifice; first, to raise the money to buy Mount Vernon, then by slow degrees to restore it and gather together furnishing and family treasures to rest at last in their familiar surroundings for all time. Of necessity, such an extensive project consumed many years in its accomplishment.

At a later time, I remember, my mother and an aunt, one an officer and the other a member of the association in New York State, were indefatigable in their efforts. My mother traveled far and wide to create interest in order to raise funds, besides directing innumerable activities for the same purpose, no easy task at that time.

Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham resigned in 1873. I quote from an article published long ago, her last words to the Council of Regents:

> Ladies, the home of Washington is in your charge; see to it that you keep it the home of Washington. . . . Let one spot in this great country of ours be saved from change.

And that duty has been well performed by the descendants of those courageous women who fought prejudice and antagonism to achieve their aim.

Today Mount Vernon shines in the pristine beauty of the home Washington loved. It is the duty and privilege of every descendant of that brave band who rescued it from neglect, desolation and ruin to keep it from the hands of commercialism. (MISS) LAURA LYON BROWN.

Great Barrington, Mass.

A Word for the World Court

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I believe you have many readers who would gladly take the time to write to their senators in Washington, if they realized that such a letter would help further the entrance of the United States into the World Court. Of course, there are organizations doing this, but the voice of the people, in every state, is a very great power, not yet realized by the majority of our citizens, and I think it would count heavily.

The usual shelving of measures such as this, for political reasons, in an election year is most unfortunate, and it looks as if our entrance into the World Court would be pigeonholed again for this reason.

The whole question of American entrance has been threshed out, and after three years of thinking it over, every objection has been removed. Mr. Root must have persuaded the most faint-hearted man that there could be no possible danger to the United States in it, and I think most people believe there is more danger in staying out of it. Every right-minded person must be ashamed that the United States is not yet a member of a constructive world agency such as this.

I appeal to every man and woman who reads this and agrees with it to write to Washington now.

Wellesley Hills, Mass. ELSIE K. MARTIN.

Sir Thomas Lipton

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue of April 5 you mention Sir Thomas Lipton as though he had been a citizen of the Irish Free State, when in fact he was born and reared in Scotland, and lived in Ulster, not the Irish Free State. The only place he was ever referred to as the Irish Baronet was in the United States of America. H. D. RUSSELL.

Toledo, Ohio.